

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 6 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. 2 p.m. 75. Humidity 96.

March 6, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 73. 2 p.m. 75. Humidity 83. 88.

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 30.02

2x50 日一廿月正

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ATTACK ON THE DARDANELLES.

FURTHER FORTS DEMOLISHED.

More Big Captures by the Russians.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN IN FRANCE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Allies' General Progress.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking).

March 5.
The Germans, north of Arras, took up an advanced trench previously dug by us and being in close formation with their lines. The Rheims bombardment was resumed with incendiary shells. In Champagne French progress is still proceeding and is accentuated on more than six kilometres. We hold the whole of the German lines, representing a depth of a kilometre. Progress has been particularly effective at Perthes, where we carried numerous trenches and widened our positions. Several counter-attacks delivered by Germans, in which two regiments of the Prussian Guard took an effective part, sustained a total failure. The Allies' squadrons have bombarded Tuhauk, in the Dardanelles, and Bulair lines beyond, in Saros Gulf.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Further Russian Captures.

March 4, 10.45 p.m.

To-day's Petrograd communique says:—
The Austrians in Eastern Galicia are endeavouring to maintain positions on the River Leka.

We captured during the day in the Carpathians and Galicia 47 officers, 3,000 men, and 18 quick-fires.

The Austrians continue to make abortive day and night attacks between the Oudawa and the San, suffering immense losses. We repelled them with hand-grenades and the bayonet, and in counter-attacks we captured many prisoners and guns.

Our offensive between the Niemen and the Vistula continues and our troops are progressing in the Grodno district.

A stubborn artillery engagement is maintained at Osowiec. Further south, the Russians advanced and hand-to-hand fighting is proceeding in the villages.

We took a further 21 officers and 600 men at Kerzen. Violent fighting is in progress between Miawa and Horzole.

Allies Continue to Advance.

March 5, 1.25 a.m.

The Paris evening communique states:—
Another German trench has been occupied on the Belgian dunes. Our progress in Champagne continues. Fresh German counter-attacks on the crest north-east of Meaulx and attacks at Four-de-Pajis and Vanquois, in Argonne, have been repulsed.

Aeroplane Brought Down.

A German aeroplane has been brought down near Verdun and two airmen captured.

The Attack on the Dardanelles.

March 5, 1.30 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that the attack on the Dardanelles was continued on Wednesday, but the Admiral has not yet reported the results obtained within the Straits.

H.M.S. Dublin, outside the Straits, demolished the Ottoman Station of the Gallipoli Peninsula, and H.M.S. Sapin's 6-inch guns and troops at various points of the Gulf of Saros. Six modern field-guns near Fort B were destroyed, making a total of 40 guns demolished.

The French battleships bombarded Bulair fort and wrecked the Karaok bridge.

LORD JUSTICE KENNEDY.

Sudden Death in London.

We regret, says the *Times* of January 22, to announce that Lord Justice Kennedy died on Sunday at his house in Phillimore-gardens, from an attack of angina pectoris. The news of his death will be a shock to his friends, especially to those who saw him apparently in full vigour of mind and body in the Court of Appeal on Saturday. At 10 o'clock on Sunday morning he was seized with pain and died within a few minutes.

Lord Justice Kennedy was a careful and conscientious Judge—somewhat slow and laboured both in the formation and the expression of his opinion, but usually sound in his method of reaching conclusions and accurate in the result. The eldest son of the Rev. William James Kennedy, vicar of Barnwood, he was born in 1846. He went to Eton, and from there won a foundation scholarship at King's. After winning the Craven and Ball scholarships and the Parnell medal, he was Senior Classic in 1868. Soon afterwards he was elected to a Fellowship at Pembroke, of which in later years he was made an Honorary Fellow. In 1870-71 he was Mr. Goschen's private secretary at the old Poor Law Board, and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in January, 1871. Joining the Northern Circuit, he settled as a local practitioner at Liverpool.

He took silk in 1885, but his practice was still mainly in Liverpool and on circuit. In 1891 he published a book on the law of Civil Servants. A second edition appeared in 1907, and this is still a book of recognised authority on the subject. In the meantime he showed himself an active Liberal politician. Standing for Birkenhead, which had at that time been considered a fairly safe Conservative seat, he was defeated in 1885 by General Sir Edward Hamley, whose majority was considerably over 1,000. In a second contest in the following year the relative positions of the two candidates were virtually unchanged. At St. Helena, however, in 1892, he came within 60 votes of his Conservative opponent, the late Sir Henry Selon Kerr.

As a Queen's Counsel, Kennedy never rose to the first rank, and his reputation was local for the most part. On the resignation in 1892 of George Denman, Kennedy was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division. He was the only Judge of the High Court nominated by Lord Herschell during his second Chancellorship. The choice, though fully justified from a strictly professional point of view, was somewhat of a surprise, as there were one or two men, Liberals in politics, and even members of the Northern, Herefordshire, old, Circuit who were thought to have greater claims. But no Chancellor can afford altogether to disregard party claims and Kennedy had fought three elections.

Notwithstanding his brilliant university career, Kennedy did not give the impression of a clever man. Nor did he feel called upon to enter into a competition of wit with the advocate who was presenting his case. He attempted no bomb mots or flights of rhetoric or style. Indeed, of literary quality there is hardly a trace in his judgments. His strength lay in mercantile law, and he was a frequent member, whether sitting alone or with a colleague, of the "National Court."

His decisions were rarely reversed on appeal, and scarcely ever reached the House of Lords.

On the promotion of the late Lord Collins to the House of Lords and of Lord Cozens-Hardy to the Mastership of the Rolls, in March, 1907, Mr. Justice Kennedy was appointed Lord Justice.

A TEST CASE.

German Ships Captured at Port Said.

The Prize Court at Alexandria, after several days' hearing, delivered its first judgment on January 8th. The case concerned the German steamer *Gutenfels*, and the judgment is important, as it substantially applies to many enemy vessels held as prizes at Alexandria and captured in similar circumstances.

The *Gutenfels*, which was eastward bound, arrived at Port Said from Antwerp, and the master alleged that he was unaware of the outbreak of war until his arrival there. The agents informed him he could not proceed. An Egyptian Army officer boarded the vessel, followed by the captain of the port and a British Army officer, accompanied by native soldiers, and the master was informed that the Egyptian Government had taken charge of the vessel. The *Gutenfels* was ordered to get up steam, and a new captain and crew being sent on board, was taken out of the harbour. About four miles outside she met the *Warrior*, which seized her as a prize and took her to Alexandria.

The owners contended that the circumstances of the expulsion from Port Said and the capture by the *Warrior* were equivalent to a constructive capture at Port Said, which was a breach of the Suez Canal Convention. Alternatively it was argued that, as the *Gutenfels* arrived at Port Said without any knowledge of the outbreak of hostilities, she was liable only to detention till the cessation of the war, and not to confiscation.

The Crown disputed the claimants' right, being alien enemies, to be heard, and contended that the *Gutenfels* should be condemned because she was captured on the high seas, and alternatively because she was detained by the Egyptian Government, which was friendly to the British Government, and because, being fitted with wireless, she must have been aware of the outbreak of hostilities before her arrival at Port Said.

Judge Calverley decided that throughout the present proceedings he would allow an enemy to raise any defence founded on the Hague Conventions, as had been done by the English Prize Court, and would extend indulgence to any enemy who bases his claim upon the terms of any convention relating to the Suez Canal or upon the special relations in which Egypt stands to Great Britain. He held that the *Gutenfels* had in fact taken refuge at Port Said and thus was not protected from capture there by the Suez Canal Convention, which was framed to secure free transit and did not give immunity in such cases. He found that the ship was a prize properly seized, and ordered her to be detained pending further hearing, as he was not satisfied whether she had knowledge of hostilities before her arrival.

Consequently further evidence would be required before he could decide what final order he should make. Similarly the relationship in which the Egyptian Government stood to the British Government when the steamer was expelled required more evidence. Judge Grain concurred, and a similar order has now been made in the case of three other enemy ships.

1907, Mr. Justice Kennedy was appointed Lord Justice.

The late Lord Justice took an active part both in the old Bar Committee, of which he was a member from 1883 to 1892, and in conferences and congresses abroad. He was president of the International Law Association.

WHO IS AN ALIEN ENEMY?

Court of Appeal Decision.

In five cases in which the full Court of Appeal gave judgment recently were determined legal questions of great importance arising out of the present war. Under these decisions the ownership of much property which has been hung up is settled; payments which have been suspended will be made; and lawyers, puzzled by the conflicting decisions of Courts of first instance and the evasive dicta of text writers, will be able to give advice to their clients with some degree of confidence.

Certain of the questions which the Court answered will seem to the ordinary public elementary. It will be a matter of surprise that some of them have been left open until now. In the history and development of English law there have been many wars, and it seems strange that lawyers should be debating to-day points which lie, one might have thought, at the very threshold of the law relating to war.

The first question to be decided was, Who is "an alien enemy," and who "an alien friend"? The Court answered that by making it clear that the test is not nationality but domicile, a test which, by the way, the Legislature seems recently to have forgotten in framing section 1, subsection 7, of the Emergency Powers Act. According to the technical definition, an Englishman may conceivably be an alien enemy, while a foreigner, a subject of a belligerent State, may be treated as a subject of the English Crown.

Thus an alien, who is registered under the Aliens Act of 1914, and who is resident here by permission of the Crown, is entitled to sue in our Courts. But in the absence of licence or authority an alien subject of a belligerent State may not sue during the continuance of war. On the other hand, there is no valid reason why, owing to his hostile character, he should be relieved from liability to pay his British creditors. Accordingly the Court decided that he may be sued; and if he is exposed to an action, it follows that he may appear and defend proceedings taken against him. "To deny him that right would be to deny him justice, and would be quite contrary to the basic principles guiding the King's Courts in the administration of justice."

There may be sometimes a great difficulty in giving the absent alien notice of the proceedings against him, and we are not sure that the suggestions of the Court quite overcame this difficulty. But in most cases it is not insuperable. The decisions in the actions brought by the Continental Tyre and Rubber Company determine the question, much controverted of late, whether a company registered in England as a joint stock company, all of whose shareholders except one—and he holding a single share—were alien enemies could sue. The Court held, in accordance with the opinion expressed by most lawyers, that it could. The judgment of the House of Lords in what is known as "the One Man Company" case virtually determined the point before the Court. Whatever might be the composition of the company, it was for all purposes a distinct legal entity created by statute. From this view Lord Justice Buckley dissented. His reasoning may fail to carry conviction to lawyers. But it will be generally agreed that, if the opinion of the majority is correct, the matter urgently calls for legislation.

The statutory action which enables an alien enemy by a transparent device to obtain the aid of our Courts against subjects of the Crown is more

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

American Red Cross Nurse's Story.

A New York telegram of November 4 to the *London Daily Telegraph* says:—
Americans have been rather sceptical of the generality of the tales of atrocities in the war told by returning travellers, but the narrative of Miss Frances Watt, daughter of the American Consul-General at Brussels, has created a profound impression throughout the country.

Miss Watt arrived here yesterday from Rotterdam on board the Holland America liner *Potsdam*. She was a Red Cross nurse, and from what she witnessed in Belgium declares that the Germans act like beasts. "Their one idea seems to be to devastate and destroy and outrage. No woman or child is safe from them, and their only excuse is drunkenness. Their defence for the seeking of Louvain was that girls poured boiling water on them. My most dearly beloved girl friend, my chum, lived at Louvain. She heard that the Germans were coming and she knew too well their inhumanity, so she killed herself."

"My friend Baroness Fallon saw her husband shot down like an animal. She fled to her home, and the Germans killed her aunt and uncle and three cousins simply because they had neglected to keep their door open as the Germans marched by. Of all those killed in Belgium four of every five were civilians. My friend, Count Gaston Iridouart-Wayrisset, was made prisoner in Brussels after being wounded. He was kept in a house four doors from his home, and was not allowed to communicate with his family. After a week he died, as much from the sour milk they gave him as from his wound."

"The Germans compelled the Red Cross nurses to take for the German wounded and to neglect the wounded Belgians. They take food from the populace, and in every community scores die from nothing but hunger."

Miss Watt "is broken-hearted and weary."

Strangling Germany.

Copenhagen, Jan. 27.—The stoppage of the sea route from Trøllborg to Sassnitz is a blow to German trade, and cattle imports from Sweden will now be sent via Denmark. Traffic on the Trøllborg-Sassnitz route was stopped owing to the sighting of enemy submarines, one of which the Germans admit torpedoed the German cruiser *Gazelle*.

Arrangements for Wounded at Boulogne.

The British Red Cross Society has received a report from Sir Courtauld Thomson (Commissioner in France representing the Joint War Committee of the Red Cross Society and of the Order of St. John) as to the arrangements for the reception of wounded soldiers at Boulogne. He says: "In the particular train I saw the only way of removing the wounded was through the windows of the railway carriages, and, as you know, the French railway carriages stand a great height from the ground. This difficult operation was carried out in a manner which was little short of marvellous. The whole train was emptied with remarkable speed and in almost complete silence."

abundant than any Judge-made fiction, and ought to be no longer tolerated. We shall be surprised if at an early date the law is not changed in accordance with the view of the dissenting Judge.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Progress in the Champagne region has been continued.

Another trench has been occupied on the Belgian dunes.

A stubborn artillery engagement is being maintained at Osowiec.

The Russians have taken a further 21 officers and 600 men at Kerzen.

A German aeroplane has been brought down near Verdun and the two airmen captured.

The Admiralty announces that the attack on the Dardanelles was continued on Wednesday.

The Russians have captured in the Carpathians and in Galicia 47 officers and 3,000 men, also 10 quick-fires.

In the attack on the Dardanelles, six modern field-guns near Fort B have been destroyed, making a total of forty guns demolished.

The Austrians continue to make abortive day and night attacks between the Oudawa and the San and are suffering immense losses.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

Hongkong Twenty-five years ago appears under the heading "1890" on page 4.

General news and an article headed "Germany's Threatened Blockade" appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9 and Log Book on page 6.

An interesting article by Rudyard Kipling, on a visit to an Indian camp in England, appears to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
The Quaints, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Thursday, March 18.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders—12.30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 24.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—noon.
Laxson Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—12.15 p.m.
Thursday, March 25.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., General Meeting—noon.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1912.

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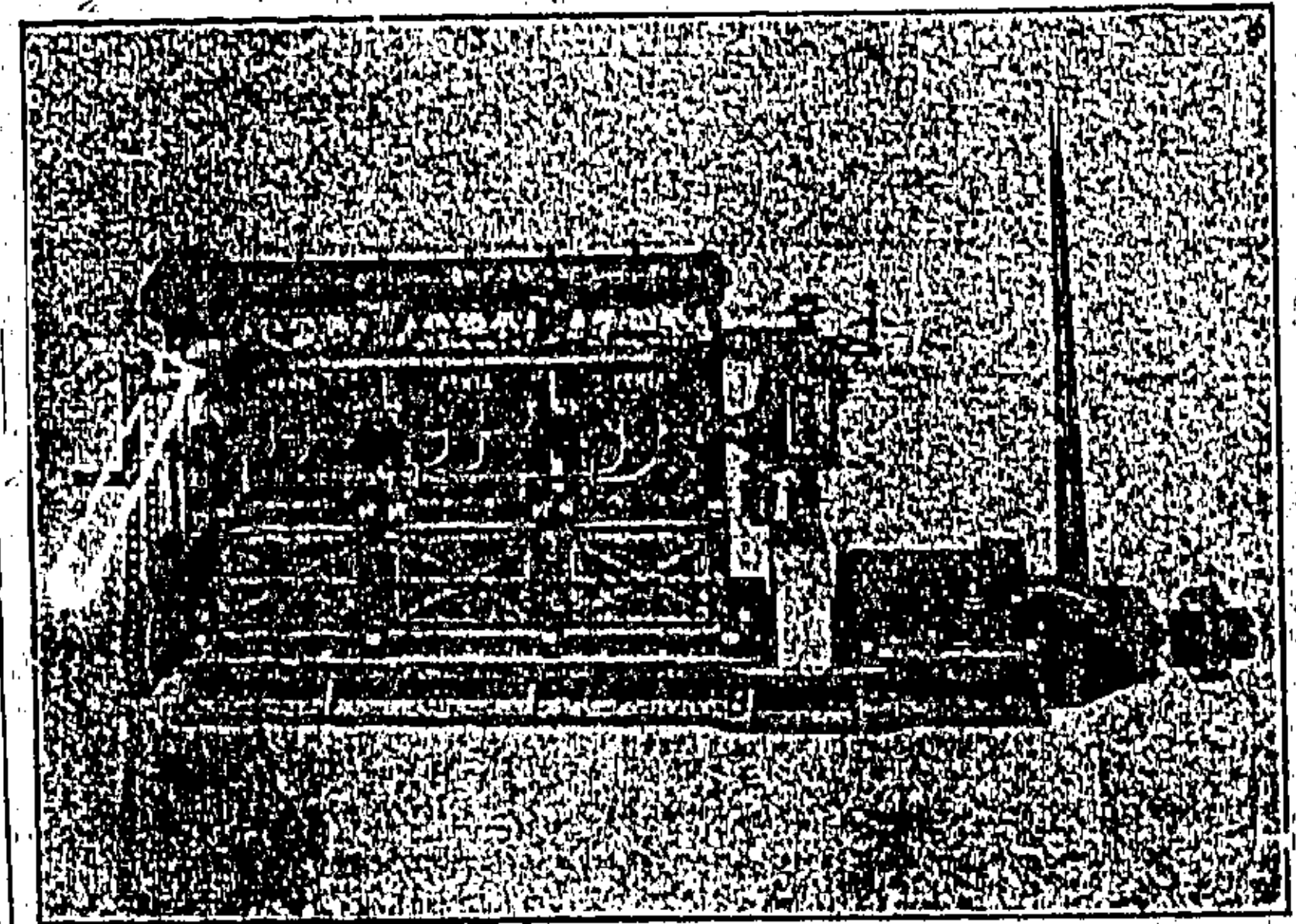
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post

The Asiatic Question.
Very important and gratifying facts have just been disclosed in the attitude towards Asiatics abroad. It was with profound interest that we learned yesterday that at the request of the Premier, and based on Imperial policy, the Legislature in British Columbia has decided to withdraw the motion prohibiting the employment of Asiatics in local industries. There is evidence on every hand that legislators are taking a broader outlook in regard of the gospel of the brotherhood of man, and if the movement continues the nations of the world must thrust aside the possibility of such a cleavage of opinion between the white and other races as to defer if not to end war and its misery. In January the decision of the special Federal Court at San Francisco declaring unconstitutional the Arizona alien employment law was eagerly discussed in Tokyo, and the hope was freely expressed in various quarters that this decision would pave a way for a solution of the Californian alien land act.

Daily Press.

The War.

We have now entered upon the eighth month of the war. Progress has been slow during the winter months, but the steady pressure of the Allies on the German front from the Belgian dunes to the Swiss frontier, and the complete failure of the most determined German efforts to advance, must surely have done much to modify the earlier opinions of the German people regarding the invincibility of their military machine. The grand plan for short, sharp and decisive victory over "General French's contemptible little Army" and the "decadent forces of France," not to mention the "insignificant" army of gallant little Belgium—has signally failed. And if this can be said when the German Army was able to exert itself at full strength against an adversary unprepared, owing to the suddenness of the outbreak of the war, to meet them on anything like equal terms, the conversion of the failure into complete defeat can surely be only a matter of time. But it is well to be reminded occasionally that we are fighting an adversary who will not readily recognise defeat.

China Mail.

British Aircraft Ascendancy in the War.

As has been manifested on more than one occasion since the beginning of the war, British aviation has been supreme in practically every respect where the utilisation of this latest arm of offence and defence has been brought into action. This is all the more gratifying, as it was even more unexpected by ourselves than by others, particularly the Germans, who had trumpeted, *ad nauseam*, the prowess of their Zeppelins and Taubes. Interesting and informative particulars are now to hand regarding the work done by military aeromats. The position we learn, of the British in the matter of military aeromats—more particularly aviation—to-day which, subject to limitations stated, may properly be described as "ascendancy" is not to be attributed to any one definite cause; the results achieved in the field have been contributed to both by the personnel of our Flying Corps and Naval Air Services, and by the sound qualities of the machines employed. In view of the peace time exploits of airmen of the three leading Western Powers, in which it may fairly be said that honours have been divided, it would appear that, without belittling the magnificent performance and daring of our flying men, it is in the matter of material—i.e., actual machines, &c.—that our superiority is most marked.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Union of Paris Fire Insurance. The Credit Foncier d'Extremes Orient have been appointed the exclusive agents for Shanghai of the Union of Paris Fire Insurance Company.

Home Cricket Season. Colombo, February 2.—A Times of Ceylon cablegram says that the counties are making their own arrangements for the 1915 cricket season. The M. O. C. is endeavouring to arrange matches against the Public Schools. I. M. S. Officers' Extra Pensions. The Secretary of State for India has approved of the proposal that officers of the Indian Medical Service, who have been selected for extra pensions of £100 per annum for the year 1914-15, shall not be deprived of them if in consequence of the suspension of retirements they are not able to retire during the current financial year.

The "Literacy" Test in the States.

Washington, January 18.—President Wilson has set aside three hours next Friday, beginning at 10 a.m., for a hearing on the literacy test provisions of the Immigration Bill, recently passed by Congress, and which was received to-day at the White House. Advocates and opponents of the bill will probably be heard in the East Room, where President Taft held a hearing before vetoing a similar bill. The time will be divided between the opposing forces. A large number of applications for a hearing have been received, and as many representative speakers as possible will be accommodated.

Increase of Co-operative Societies in Burma. Rangoon, February 3.—In the course of a resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor on the report of the working of the Co-operative Societies in Burma, Sir Harvey Adamson notes with satisfaction the increase of societies from 67 to 90, and the success which has attended the organisation of these associations in one of the most striking features of the co-operative movement in Burma. The resolution concludes with a record of a deep sense of the great debt which the province owes to Mr. English for the ability and energy which he has devoted to the cause of co-operation during the past eight years. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Dunn, assistants, also receive their share of praise.

British Residents' Patriotic Meeting in Nagasaki. A meeting of British residents was held at the British Consulate, Nagasaki, on the 20th ult. to consider the formation of a local branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas. The male section of the community was well represented, but one lady only was present. Mr. G. P. Paton, Acting Consul, presided. He explained the object of the meeting. Mr. Inman proposed that a branch be formed in Nagasaki of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas. Mr. H. J. Buckland seconded. Messrs. Irwin Turner, W. H. Lewis, E. R. S. Pardon, P. R. Kosman, J. E. Wallace, and Archdeacon Hutchinson addressed the meeting. It was decided that the affairs of the League in Nagasaki should be managed by a committee of five, including the Consul, who should be ex-officio President. The others chosen were Archdeacon Hutchinson, Messrs. M. C. Adams, R. F. Loman, and E. R. S. Pardon.

Chinese Merchants in Dairen. The Manchurian D. News states that since the establishment of the Dairen Staple Produce Exchange, some Chinese merchants of influence of Shanghai have settled down at Dairen. The stoppage of import of American flour and Harbin flour to Dairen has caused the local market to turn to Shanghai for the best part of its wants. At the same time, the unfavourable crops in South China last year have created a well-sustained demand for Manchurian cereals. Hitherto the fluctuations on the local market used to make feeble impression on the Shanghai market after the lapse of a month or so. But now the local fluctuations seem to react on Shanghai in a few days' time. The above shows that Dairen and Shanghai are being brought much closer in their trade relations.

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GERMANY'S THREATENED BLOCKADE.

Text of Official Announcement

In view of the recent telegram referring to the exchange of Notes between German and neutral countries in regard to the threatened blockade of the British coast and the warning to neutral shipping, it is interesting to read the Berlin despatch to the *Ostasiatischer Lloyd* dated February 6th, as follows:—

The *Deutscher Uebersee-Verkehr* reports:—

The following is the full text of the Memorandum of the Imperial German Government concerning the retaliation against measures taken by Great Britain, in violation of international law, to stop neutral sea commerce with Germany:—

Since the beginning of the present war, Great Britain has carried on a policy of warfare against Germany in a way that defies all the principles of international law. It is true the British Government has announced in a number of decrees that the London Declaration concerning naval warfare is binding on her naval forces, but in reality she has renounced the Declaration in its most important particulars, although her own delegates at the London conference on naval warfare recognised its conclusions to be valid as international law.

The British Government has put a number of articles in the list of contraband which are not contraband or are, at most, only indirectly useful for military purposes, and which, therefore, according to the London Declaration as well as according to the universally recognised rules of international law, may not be designated as contraband. She has further actually abolished the distinction between absolute and relative contraband inasmuch as she has subjected to capture all articles of relative contraband intended for Germany, without reference to the harbour in which they are to be unloaded, or the hostile or peaceful use to which they are to be put.

She does not even hesitate to violate the Paris Declaration, as her naval forces have seized on neutral ships—German property that was not contraband, in violation of her own desires concerning the London Declaration. She has further, through her naval forces, taken from neutral ships numerous Germans liable to military service and has made them prisoners of war. Finally, she has declared the entire North Sea to be an area of war, and if she has not made impossible the passage of neutral shipping through the sea between Scotland and Norway, she has rendered it so difficult and so dangerous that she has to a certain extent effected a blockade of neutral ports in violation of all international law.

All these measures have the obvious purpose, through the illegal paralysation of legitimate neutral commerce, not only of striking at German military strength, but also at

economic life of Germany and, finally, through starvation, to doom the entire population of Germany to destruction.

Attitude of Neutrals.

The neutral Powers have generally acquiesced in the steps taken by the British Government. Especially they have not succeeded in inducing the British Government to restore the German individuals and property seized in violation of international law. In certain directions they have also raised measures which are irreconcilable with the freedom of the sea, in that they have, obviously under the pressure of Great Britain, hindered, by export and transit embargoes, the transit of wares for peaceful purposes to Germany. The German Government has in vain called the attention of neutral Powers to the fact that it must face the question of whether it can longer persevere in its hitherto strict observance of the rules of the London Declaration, if Great Britain is to continue her course and the neutral Powers are to continue to acquiesce in these violations of neutrality to the detriment of Germany.

Vital Interests at Stake. For the violations of international law Great Britain pleads the vital interests which the British Empire has at stake, and the neutral Powers seem to satisfy themselves with theoretical protests. Therefore, in fact, they accept the vital interests of a belligerent as a sufficient excuse for every method of warfare. Germany must now appeal to the same vital interests. To its regret it therefore sees itself forced to military measures aimed at Great Britain in retaliation against the British procedure. Just as Great Britain has designated the area between Scotland and Norway as the area of war, so Germany now declares all the water surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel, as an area of war and thus proceeds against the shipping of the enemy.

For this purpose, beginning on February 18th, 1915, it will endeavour to destroy every enemy merchant ship that is found in this area of war without it always being possible to avert the peril that thus threatens persons and cargoes. Neutrals are therefore warned against further entrusting their crews, passengers and wares to [enemy] ships. Their attention is also called to the fact that it is advisable for their ships to avoid entering this area. For even though the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to neutral ships, in so far as they are recognisable, in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British Government and the contingencies of torpedoes directed against enemy ships cannot always be avoided. At the same time it is especially noted that shipping north of the Shetland Islands in the eastern area of the North Sea and in a strip of at least thirty sea miles in the width along the Netherlands coast is not imperilled.

The German Government gives such early notice of these measures that hostilities as well as neutral ships may have time accordingly to adopt plans for landing at ports

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In this area of war. It may expect that the neutral Powers will show no less consideration for the vital interests of Germany than for those of Great Britain, and will aid in keeping their citizens and the property of the latter from this area. This is the more to be expected as it must be to the interest of the neutral Powers to see this destructive war end as soon as possible.
Berlin, February 4, 1915.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

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Kwang Hing Lung, Nagasaki.
Leverd (2), Liverpool.
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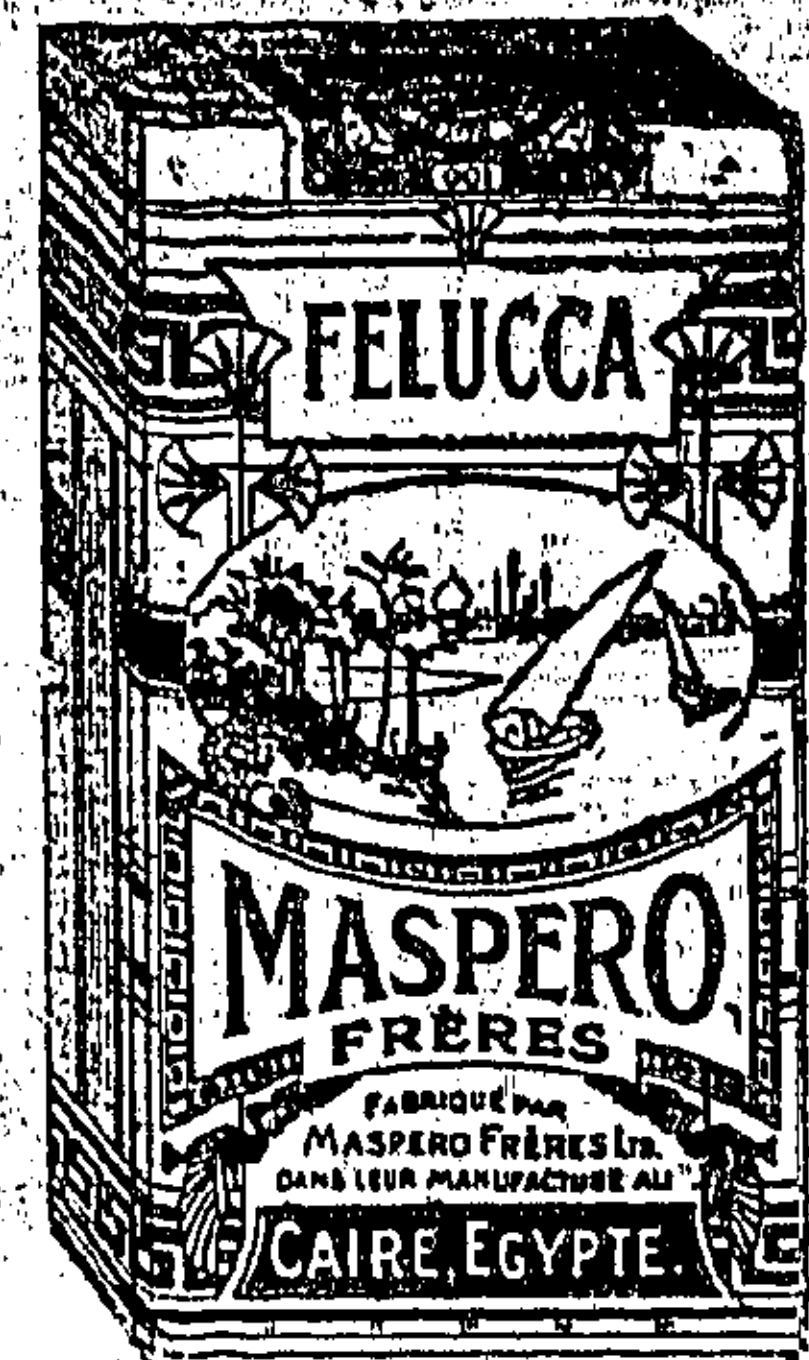
Silva Francisco Hongkong Hotel, Macao.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 4th, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Kwongchonghang, Shanghai.
Yeohing, Moji.
Buximaru, Kobe.
Neetschun, Shanghai.
Cheongwo Woshui, Yokohama.
B. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 5th, 1915.

Japanese Imported Ships. The total number of vessels imported from abroad into Japan and the Kwantung Leased Territory since 1911, totalled 94, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 361,370. Of these about 80 per cent. were registered at Dairen.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915.

THE COLONY'S EXPENDITURE.

Our tax-paying readers will have read, with some amount of interest, His Excellency's remarks, at the Legislative Council meeting on Thursday, as to the cutting down of the Colony's expenditure during the present year. In a word, the Secretary of State has warned the Colonial Government that no financial aid can be forthcoming from outside, this year, and that Hongkong must meet its own expenses—to the extent of a million dollars odd—out of its own resources. This, on the face of it, should be no great hardship, for the revenue is a big one in comparison to the size of the Colony. Economy will naturally be necessary, and the Governor has outlined, in brief, a plan to that effect. Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary is to be reduced, by means of which reduction the outlay of half the sum mentioned will be saved; and the amount which was to have been laid out on the acquisition of private moorings (a quarter of a million dollars) will not be expended at present.

These two savings together represent three-quarters of a million, and one quarter still remains to be saved or made. His Excellency has wasted no time in pointing out the main direction to which we may look for an appreciable margin of saving; viz: supplementary votes. The *Telegraph* has more than once, in the past, felt it a duty to hint that the sympathy of the Colony as a whole is not with many of these supplementary estimates. The tax-payer's grievances in this connection is that, after the Governor-in-Council has fixed upon a certain amount as necessary to be devoted to some particular branch of the Government service, new claims—supplementary votes—are not infrequently forthcoming. We are well aware that the amount to be laid out on, e.g. Police or Public Works cannot always be gauged beforehand to a dollar or two, but one feels inclined to ask, when the sum not reckoned for comes to several hundreds of dollars: Why was not a more adequate total agreed upon at the start? Why was it not foreseen that this extra amount would be needed? Some discontented tax-payers have more than once gone farther still, and have enquired: Was the department afraid to ask for the whole amount in once?

It is an interesting coincidence that, on the very day on which His Excellency warned the departments that "inconvenient little items of supplementary votes would be ruthlessly barred," there was only one financial minute, concerning an amount of \$378, to come before the Finance Committee. Usually there is quite a number of these votes, and against such the Governor wishes to guard in future. Tax-payers should congratulate themselves that they are likely to get off so cheaply. The quarter-million which was to have been laid out on the moorings would have been money well spent, but the matter is not a vital one; moreover we have no doubt that the Public Works Department will also see its way to keeping its expenditure at a minimum for the time being. If the remaining quarter million can be accounted for with as little trouble, Hongkong will not be able to accuse its Government of making it feel too heavily the burden which the war has laid upon the Empire.

China's Educational Policy.

To return for a moment to the above question, upon which we touched yesterday, the *Eastern Times* demands an educational system for China that will "remove the immorality, superficiality and weakness of the people." No system of education that we ever heard of will take away a people's immorality—assuming that our contemporary is using the word in the conventional sense. But we are not yet convinced that China is any more immoral than other countries. The women will certainly bear comparison, in this respect, with those to be found in other parts of the world; and, if the same cannot always be said of the men, the reason will be found in the fact that China is not yet an athletic country. The more sport is encouraged in the Chinese schools, the healthier will be the minds and bodies of the pupils. As for the superficiality and weakness—these exist because China has not, like Japan, struck out a line for herself in matters educational. As we hinted yesterday, she has put herself too much into the hands of foreigners. Japan sent her students all over the world to collect information as to the various school systems; and, having amassed a pile of theories, chose, so far as she knew, the best that each country had to offer, and put these into practice; all of which is a far cry from jumbling foreign systems together without rhyme or reason, and giving foreigners themselves almost complete control of the schools in certain districts—which is what China has done.

Shakespeare and the Germans.

It is new to find Shakespeare spoken of as "one of the chief ancestors of German culture." Yet this is what—according to a paragraph in our General News column yesterday—Herr Maximilian Harden claims. Herr Harden (perhaps unconvincingly) is paying an immense compliment to the British, and is going far nearer to the truth than has been the German wont of late. How could an influence like Shakespeare's fail to assert itself universally? He was too great to be confined within the narrow limits of the British Isles, and thinking Germans were as much bound as other people to feel his power and to learn from him. The trouble is that our German friends did not learn more. Had they perused his pages with greater care, they might have discovered that tyranny, treachery, falsehood, covetousness, pride and unwholesome ambitions bring their own reward—and a painful one at that. If the German students of yesterday and to-day had imbibed a little more of the "sweet reasonableness" of Shakespeare, and a little less of the egotistical, supermanish, inflated rubbish of some of their modern philosophers, Europe would not be at war to-day.

The Muzzling Order.

From the fact that the muzzling order is still in force in the Colony we presume the authorities still fear it would be dangerous to cancel it. If, however, they imagine that the present arrangements are any real safeguard, they are sadly mistaken. Owing to the fact that no regulation muzzle is prescribed for, it is a common sight to see dogs roaming about, meeting the requirements of the law by being muzzled but wearing muzzles of a type and size which in no way prevent them from biting, should they choose to do so. This is particularly the case where the muzzles are leather ones. The other day we saw two dogs having a rare fight on "the Finest Site," and they were doing a fair amount of damage to each other, too. Yet they were muzzled, according to the Hongkong conception of the term. Consequently, if the same animals, or any other similarly fitted, were to bite a child the owners could not be summoned, since it could not be said that the dogs were abroad without muzzles. If it is really necessary that the power to bite should be restrained, then the authorities would be wise in issuing an order that dogs should wear a type of muzzle approved by the police and really suited to requirements.

DAY BY DAY.

TAKE PATIENCE, LABOUR, TO THEIR HEARTS AND HAND FROM THE HAND AND HEART AND THE BRAVE OVER, AND GOD'S GRACE FRUITFUL THROUGH THE TO ALL THE LEAST FLOWER WITH A BRIMMING CUP MAY STAND AND SHARE ITS DEW WITH ANOTHER NEAR—Browning.

The Weather.
 Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 74; dull.
 At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 66; slight fog.

Count the Columns.
 Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 32 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 39 published.

The Mails.
 American Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Chilli to-day.
 French Mail.—Closes per a.s. Chilli to-day at 4 p.m.
 Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Liangchow at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute.—Here Market News.
 Closing prices:—
 Banks.—\$800.
 China Fires.—\$147½, sellers.
 Hongkong Fires.—\$397½, buyers.
 Steamboats.—\$22, sellers.
 Indo China.—\$77, buyers.
 Shells.—87½, buyers.
 China Sagar.—\$11.
 Ksilans.—32½.
 Tronohs.—29½, buyers.
 Kowloon Dock.—\$57, buyers.
 Wharves.—\$85½, buyers.
 Trams.—\$520, sellers.
 Peak Trams (old).—\$10.

The Dollar.
 The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.7-16d.

Langkat Output.
 Messrs. Wright and Horaby advise us that the Langkat output for March 4 was 250 tons and for March 5, 229 tons.

Remanded.
 A Chinese was remanded at the Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of embezzling \$70, collected on behalf of the Hip Wo firm. Mr. J. H. Gardiner prosecuted.

New Sanitary Inspectors.
 His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Messrs. G. E. Roylance, George, Haigh, and Walter Old to be Second Class Sanitary Inspectors, with effect from the 1st March, 1915.

Re-entries Cancelled.
 It is notified for general information that the registration of memorials of re-entry by the Crown of New Kowloon, Survey District 1, Lots Nos. 2202, 2205, and 2206, on the 1st February, 1911, has been cancelled.

Tenement Valuation.
 It is ordered that the existing valuation of the tenements in the Colony shall be wholly adopted for the year 1915-16. Any appeals should be lodged with the Registrar of the Supreme Court within 21 days from March 5.

Old Cemetery Closed.
 It is notified that under Section 92 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has ordered that the old Ma Tau Wei Cemetery situated to the West of Ma Tau Wei Village, shall be closed from and after the 1st day of March, 1915.

Pony Shot.
 Capt. Hill, who purchased a pony at the recent auction, has had the misfortune to lose the animal. It appears that it was run into on the Praya East by a tramcar, opposite the Asbestos Company's godown, a shoulder being damaged and a hind foot cut off. The animal had to be shot.

French Convent Operetta.
 The dates for the forthcoming operetta to be given at the French Convent have been altered. The matinee for children will be on March 17, at 4 p.m., Lady May will distribute the Oxford certificates on Friday the 19th at 3 p.m., before the performance on that day, and the third performance will be on Saturday, the 20th inst.

Companies Warned.
 It is notified that at the expiration of three months, the following companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the companies will be dissolved:—The China Commercial Steamship Company, Limited; the General Dutch Chinese Trading Company, Limited; the Yue Tong Cotton Mill Company, Limited.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

AFTER SEVEN MONTHS.

A Glance at the General Situation.

It is most reassuring to read almost every day now of continued progress by the Allies. The gains registered are not as yet of overwhelming importance, but they are sufficient to show that the Allies are gradually mastering the situation and that sound preparation is being made for the time when the big forward drive comes to be put into operation. Some arm-chair critics have all along held that the first practical test of modern warfare must degenerate into a stalemate. That this is what the Germans have been and still are playing for need not be doubted. And unless they can pull off some marvellous coup—something that really spells disaster for the Allies in the west or the Russians in the east—the enemy knows well enough, and is even admitting it now, that the most he can hope for is to hang on tenaciously to what he has got.

Futile Hopes.
 In other words, the Germans are fighting, and will continue to fight as long as they can, with the object of using such territorial spoils as they have seized as counters in the game of diplomacy that must follow the war. It is a characteristic Prussian plan. If Germany has her way, Belgium and Poland, after being made the helpless victims of her overweening ambition, are to become the unwilling hostages of a peace that would be almost more terrible than this war. But fortunately there is not the slightest reason for regarding such a state of affairs as at all probable. An "as-you-were" peace is simply impossible. The stakes for which the nations of Europe are now fighting are so high that the game must be played out to the last card, and after seven months of fighting the Allies are determined to crush their arch enemy once and for all.

Hard Facts.
 Let us look at the situation honestly from Germany's point of view. First of all, her confident hope of a short, sharp and successful campaign has evaporated. Then the war is costing her a huge sum in actual upkeep, and, indirectly, she is suffering more than all the rest of the combatants through economic paralysis. She has borne the stupendous burden of the war for seven months, sacrificed the flower of her manhood, and has advanced no nearer to her real objective. Supplies essential to a prolonged campaign are already running short, and the enthusiasm and confidence of her people have been replaced by a sort of sullen determination. Her Turkish ally has proved even more inept and worthless than was anticipated, and her Austrian ally is in a parlous state—demoralised in the field, impoverished in the exchequer and torn by internal dissension which has manifested itself in a desire for the conclusion of a separate peace. Then there is the fresh danger threatening of other nations joining in on the side of the Allies.

A Hopeful Outlook.
 So, looking at the situation all round, considering it frankly and fairly, the prospect is as black as it well could be for our enemies and as encouraging as we could hope for those whose prayers are not being offered up at the altars of Prussian militarism. It was idle to expect that a war like this could or would be a walk-over. And it might even have been impossible to hope that the Allies could have fought it in circumstances anything like so satisfactory and reassuring as they are now found to be.

Missionary Engagement.
 The engagement is announced of Patrick A. Bruce, Trinity College, Cambridge, of the China Inland Mission, Faoing, son of S. Bruce, D.D., of Norton Hall, Gloucestershire, and Jessie, daughter of the Right Rev. W. W. Cassels, Bishop of Western China.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending March 6, 1890.)

The Dollar.
 March 6.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3½.
 Socialism in Germany.
 February 27.—"Twenty Socialists have been elected for the Reichstag, and probably many more at the second ballots will come in."

Wanted, News!
 March 1.—The absence of local paragraphs to-day must be attributed to the utterly deserted condition of the city. Even the police have no work—no regular work, that is—none of the ordinary hawk-hunting, burglar-securing toil. To quote the inspector in charge: "There isn't a 'haton' of news." The lone broker left on the Rialto nearly made a 'local' of himself, about twenty minutes to four, when he heard it casually mentioned that an English gentleman who had, for a few days, been a conspicuous figure in the Hotel, but who left on Wednesday, had an income of \$500,000 a year. To quote again, he gasped: "Oh, the 'kother bish-nish I've might!' And, at this very moment, he is in a state of intoxicated insensibility."

Guns for Hongkong.
 March 1.—"Major General Bevan Edwards courteously informs us that he received the following telegram from the War Office this morning: 'One 9.2 gun is now ready for shipment. Further shipment of 10 in. and 9.2 in. gun at short intervals.'"

Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.
 March 1.—"The first annual meeting of the shareholders in the Green Island Cement Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the Hongkong Hotel. There were present: Messrs. Cressy, Ewens (Chairman), J. D. Hutchinson, T. Arnold, W. Judd, Lee Sing, Poon Pong, Ip King-chio, Sin Tak-fan, and J. Foreman (Secretary). Mr. Arnold asked what was proposed to be done about unpaid calls. The Chairman said the directors did not propose to do anything about them till after March 31. He thought that, when shareholders saw the cement steadily selling in the market, a considerable number of calls would be paid up. If not, a special resolution would have to be passed to forfeit the shares. Out of 20,000 shares, 10,000 were fully paid up, 2,143 having paid up \$40, 2,461 \$25, and 5,389 having only paid up \$5."

Representative Government for Hongkong.
 March 3.—It is notified in the Government Gazette that Messrs. Phineas Byrie and James Johnston Kenwick have been provisionally re-appointed unofficial members of the Legislative Council by the Officer Administering the Government. We don't object to these two influential citizens retaining their seats on the Council Board, and we are quite sure that Her Majesty will raise no objection; the matter may therefore be regarded as finally settled. But, one of these fine days, the Hongkong community will want to elect its representatives by popular vote, and that is the object which the present unofficial members should leave no stone unturned to attain."

(By an interesting coincidence the same question was touched upon in a leaderette in last Tuesday's issue of the *Telegraph*.)
 Chinese Members of the Legislative Council.
 March 3.—"Our excellent friend Mr. Wong Shing, the silent representative of Chinese interests in the Legislative Council for the past half dozen years, has retired into the obscurity of private life, and Mr. Ho Kai, M.B., O.M., M.R.C.S., barrister-at-law, resigns in his stead. We shall expect great things from Mr. Ho Kai in the Legislative Council."

1890.
 SHARP REPORT.
 The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for March 6, 1890.

CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND.

French Government Notification.

The following notification which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 15th January, 1915, is published in the Hongkong Government Gazette for general information:—Foreign Office, January 13, 1915.
 The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is informed by His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris that the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a notification of the adoption by the French Government of lists of absolute and conditional contraband identical with those contained in the Royal Proclamation of the 23rd ultimo, which was published as a supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 22nd ultimo.

FOOTBALL.

Association and League Meetings.

A general meeting of the H.K. Football Association will be held at the Royal Artillery Barracks on Monday, next, March 8, at 5.30 p.m. The meeting will receive the accounts of the recent Charity match and the notice of resignation of the Hon. Sec., and will arrange re-appointment of a successor. The Chairman of this Association (Mr. H.R.B. Hancock) requests that every Club and other body entitled to be present should be represented.
 A meeting of the League representatives will be held at the same place after the Association meeting.
 A League meeting will be held at the same place after the Association meeting.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—102 per cent. premium, ex div., sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$101 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$72 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—7½, 350 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$130 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—7½, 90 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$375 per share, ex div., sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$91½ per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$33 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$120 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$200 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—12½ per cent. div., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$63 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$226 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$70 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$110 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$104 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$99 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—200 per cent. prem., sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$43 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$5 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$99 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, buyers.

HOSPITAL DONATIONS.

Alice Memorial Hospital
Acknowledgments.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—

Chau Su-ki, ...	100
Chiu U-tin, ...	100
Au Chak-man, ...	100
Cheng Sum-woo, ...	100
Fung Ping-shan, ...	100
S. W. Tse, ...	100
Un Ying-shan, ...	100
Kwok S. A. Lau, ...	100
Dr. Wu Ting-fan, ...	100
Mrs. Wu Ting-fan, ...	100
Kwong Mow tai, ...	100
Chong Wo-chan, ...	100
Shiu Fung-hong, ...	100
Hongkong and Kowloon Land and Loan Co., ...	100
Chun On Fire Insurance Company, Limited, ...	100
Man On Insurance Co., Ltd., ...	100
Yang Tez-ming, ...	100
Lam Hing-lun, ...	100
Wright and Horahy, ...	50
French Bank Compradore, ...	50
Tam Pak-shiu, ...	50
Li Yau-chun, ...	50

VESSELS AND CARGOES.

Detained or Captured at Sea.

The following lists which appeared in the London Gazette of the 15th January, 1915, are published for general information:—

Vessels Detained, or Captured at Sea by His Majesty's Armed Forces.

Name and Tonnage.	Nationality.	Where Detained.
Josephina (1205)	Neth.	Falklands.
Vignella (841)	German	Plymouth
Ships whose Cargoes, or Part of Them, have been Detained.		
Name.	Nationality.	Cargo Detained at

GUN PRACTICE.

It is notified that information has been received from the military authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under:—

On Saturday, the 6th March:—From Stonecutters West in a north-westerly direction, between the hours of 2.30 p.m. and 6 p.m.

On Wednesday, the 17th March:—From Belohers, in a westerly direction, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

All junks, ships and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

"THE QUANTS."

Another Triumph Last Night.

"The Quants" further established their reputation as entertainers of a class distinctly above the combinations very often inflicted on people who hope to be a few thousand miles from home, by their programme last night at the Theatre Royal. Hongkong lived up to its reputation for not being able to discriminate the cream from the skimmed, inasmuch as the house was not as large as one would have expected for a party of the artistic refinement of "The Quants." To particularise would involve a difficulty; it is unnecessary, since there is not one indifferent member of the party. Every effort was cleverly staged and set and apart from their musical accomplishments and their acting, "The Quants" have an excellence of stage-management which should be studied and followed by those who wish to entertain, though who seldom get beyond their good intentions.

It is to be hoped that next week will see better houses—though it is not to be understood that the past ones have been bad—and that the playgoers of this Colony will be refreshed by this real reminder of the West End.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in Hongkong, during the month ended 28th February, 1915, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Notes, \$3,026,007; specie, \$5,000,000.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Notes, \$24,609,071; specie, \$17,500,000.
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Notes, \$1,323,816; specie, \$800,000.
Total, Notes, \$33,858,894; specie, \$23,300,000.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

General order (No. 2) stated:—The following appointments are made from the 1st instant:—Eldon Potter to be Musketry Inspector, E. H. Evans to be Sergeant, W. J. Wilkinson to be Sergeant, G. E. Roylance to be Sergeant, C. F. Mason to be sergeant.

(Signed), C. McI. MESSER, Cpt. Superintendent of Police, March 5, 1915.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Dress.—Units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks will wear uniform at all times and will keep their arms and ammunition at their offices during the day.

Joined.—Pte. C. F. Maltby joined the Corps on 5th inst., allotted Corps No. 1763 and posted to Scouts Company.

Leave.—Pte. J. H. Gordon is granted leave of absence from 10.3.15 to 10.3.16.

Parades.—Parades for Saturday, 6th inst., nil. Parades for units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks from 7 a.m. on 6th to 7 a.m. on 13th inst. will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, under Officers on duty. There will be no parades during the following week.

Detail.—Guards will be furnished at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks from 7 a.m. on 6th to 7 a.m. on 13th inst. as follows:—At Volunteer Headquarters: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., as detailed in Corps Order No. 5 dated 4.3.15. 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., Scouts Company. At Mount Austin Barracks: 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section, M. G. Co.

To-day Orders.

To-day's orders are as follows:—

Transfer.—Pte. S. Hamor from Civil Service Company to Engineer Co., dated 5.3.15.

Resignation.—Pte. J. R. Maughan is permitted to resign, dated 5.3.15.

Parade.—Parades for Monday, 8th instant: Units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks, under Officers on duty, 8.15 p.m. N.C.O.s (of units not on duty as above) drill at Headquarters under Sergeant Ballock Romander, nil.

Detail.—Orderly Officer, Lieut. Wall, Orderly Sergeant, Corp. Lowick, To furnish Guard:—At Volunteer Headquarters: 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. to-day, No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section, M. G. Co. 7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. 7th inst., Scouts Company. 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 7th inst., Scouts Company. At Mount Austin Barracks: 7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. 7th inst. and 7 p.m. 7th inst. to 7 a.m. 8th inst., No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section, M. G. Co.

19,580 Somersetshire men with the Colours.

The High Sheriff of Somerset announces that 19,580 men of the county are serving with the Colours. The population of the county is 458,025 and the male population of military age 98,700; thus 2 of every 7 eligible are serving.

TROOPS FROM INDIA.

(Continued from Extra).

The last I saw of them was in the early cold morning, all in marching order, jinking and jingling down a road through woods.

"Where are you going?" "God knows!"

The Inn of Good-byes.

It might have been for exercise merely, or it might be down to the red and away to the front for the battle of "Our Raj." The quiet hotel where people sit together and talk in earnest, strained pairs is well used to such departures. The officers of a whole division—the raw cuts of their tent circles lie still unhealed on the links—dined there by ones; mothers and relatives came down from the uttermost parts of Scotland for a last glimpse of their boys, and found beds goodness knows where; very quiet little weddings, too, set out from its doors to the church opposite. The division went away a century of weeks ago, by the road that the mule battery took. Many of the civilians who pocketed the wills, signed and witnessed in the smoking room are full-blown excoctors now; many of the brides are widows.

And it is not nice to remember that when the hotel was so filled not even another pleading mother could be given a place in which to lie down and have her cry out—not at all nice to remember that it never occurred to any of the comfortable people in the large but sparsely inhabited houses around that they might have offered a night's lodging, even to an untroubled stranger.

Greatheart and Christians.

There were hospitals up the road preparing and being prepared for the Indian wounded. In one of these lay a man of say, a Biluch regiment, sorely hit. Word had come from his colonel in France to the colonel's wife in England that she should seek till she found that very man and get news from his very mouth—news to send to family and village.

She found him at last, and he was clean bewildered to see her there, because he had left her child on the verandah of the bungalow, long and long ago, when he and his colonel and the regiment went to take ship for the war.

How had she come? Who had guarded her during her train journey of many days? And, above all, how had the baby endured that sea which caused strong men to collapse? Not till all these matters had been cleared up in fullest detail did Grant hearten his cot permit his colonel's wife to waste one word on his own significant concerns. And that she should have wept filled him with real trouble. Truly, this is the war of "Our Raj!"

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Goods left for Storage and not paid for after six months will be sold to cover storage charges.

THE DRAGON CYCLE CO.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Kowloon, April 1st. Large Furnished Room, with board, facing harbour, tennis court. Suit married couple or two friends. Moderate terms. Apply "GRAND VIEW" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Forty-Sixth Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
O. PEMBERTON,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

FROM 22ND FEBRUARY.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES OF:

LOCAL MEATS

AND

OWN FED POULTRY.

NEW PRICE LISTS DATED 20th FEBRUARY 1915 CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

J. T. SHAW'S

ANNUAL SALE

STARTS

TO-DAY.

REAL BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

21, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

PUBLIC AUCTION

of

A LARGE & VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the well-known dealers, Messrs. Yun Yuen Tsar of Shanghai, to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, the 16th, 17th & 18th March, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

An Exceptionally Fine Lot of Antique China & Curios, from Sung to Towkwong periods.

comprising:—
Very Fine Kangxi 5-coloured Vases with Decoration in relief, Red Lacquer Seal Boxes, Vases and Bowls, Jade Screens, Ornaments and Snuff Bottles, Agate and Porcelain Snuff Bottles, Crystal Ornaments.

Kangxi 5-coloured and blue and white Vases, Bowls, Plates and Jars.

Kienlung Famille Rose and blue and white Vases, Bowls, Plates and Plaques.

Very Fine Ming Sang-de-Boeuf Vase.

Very Fine Kienlung Imperial Famille Rose Vase.

Very Fine Kienlung Imperial Yellow Famille Rose Vase.

Soochow Redwood Screens Inlaid with Famille Rose and blue and white Plaques (Kienlung, Yungching).

Towkwong Famille Rose Plaques, Vases, Plates and Bowls, etc.

Old Bronze Vases, Incense Burners and Figures (Ming & Sung) also.

Soochow Redwood Cabinets, Tables and Flower-stands.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Wednesday, the 10th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Forty-Sixth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 18th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 18th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

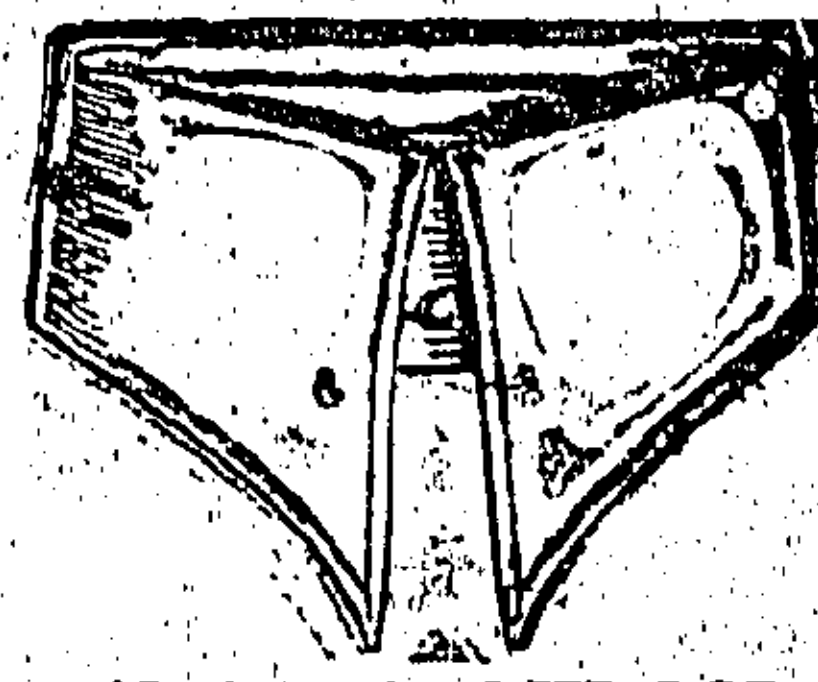
NOTICE.

THE Partnership between Messrs. J. R. Braga and M. Fujii having been this day dissolved, the firm known as Braga and Fujii ceases to exist. The business heretofore carried on by the undersigned, but they will not accept any liability for any debt contracted by the above-named firm or persons.

BATALHA & Co.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

Summit

The "VARSITY" shape, suitable for wear with a soft fronted tennis or coloured Zephyr shirt. Eyelet holes for safety pin. This shape is also stocked in a Biscuit Shade of Mercerised Cotton.



40 cts. each—6 for \$2.25.

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd.
Men's Wear Specialists.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

THE HOUSE
CHILDREN'S WEAR.

FOR EVERY OCCASION.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

SPECIALISTS IN CHILDREN'S GOODS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA

DOUBLE DISC RECORDS.

IL TROVATORE.

CARMEN

LA TRAVIATA

MIGNON

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA

OTELLO

PACLIACCI

ERNANI

RIGOLETTO

TOSCA

FAUST

BARBIERE de SIVIGLIA, etc



THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,

6, Des Vœux Road.

LTD.

Telephone 1322.



"KING
GEORGE
IV"
Scotch
Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement, and exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of
THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
Largest Scotch Whisky Distillers in the World
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-
KONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road, YOKOHAMA:
32, Water Street, MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
ST. ALBANS		12th Mar.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on the 16th March.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji on the 30th March.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,435, Capt. Langlands, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 12th March.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, March 5, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
SATURDAY, 6th MARCH.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 7th MARCH.

5.30 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tal, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006
HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th MARCH.

The Company's new Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 2 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul An.

Departures from Canton to Hongkong on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salom, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		Mishima Maru Capt. Wada T. 16,000 Suwa Maru Capt. Mural T. 20,000	(THURS., 11th Mar. at noon. (THURS., 25th Mar. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama		Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500	(TUES., 23rd Mar. at noon. (TUES., 6th April at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		Tango Maru Capt. Soyoda T. 13,500 Taka Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	(TUES., 16th Mar. at 4 p.m. (FRI., 9th April at 4 p.m.
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon		Kanagawa Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 12,500	(TUESDAY, 9th Mar.
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MOJI & Kobe		Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto T. 12,500	(TUESDAY, 9th Mar.
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SHANGHAI and Kobe		Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	(WED., 10th Mar.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	(MON., 15th Mar. at 10 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama		Atsuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000	(WED., 10th Mar. at 10 a.m.
---------------------------	--	---	-----------------------------

{ Fitted wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement:	Leave Hongkong.
Mishima Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

*Terminus Yokohama

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	7th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	9th Mar. at 4 p.m.
NINGPO	Szechuen	10th Mar. at d'light.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	10th Mar. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	16th Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 6th Mar. 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Leave Hongkong or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tillatjap	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tijmanock	SHAI	1st half Mar.	JAVA	1st half Mar.
Tijini	JAVA	1st half Mar.	SHAI	1st half Mar.
Tijiwong	JAPAN	1st half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tijaroem	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHAI	2nd half Mar.
Tijpanas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tijbodas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tijkembang	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	SHAI	2nd half Apr.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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York Buildings.

15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	23,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 23rd March.
Tenyo Maru	23,000 - 21 knots	" 13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 27th April.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenharn		
St. Albans		12th March.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 9th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 12th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 16th Mar. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 7th Mar. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 10th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Vessels at Dairen.

The number of vessels in Dairen Harbour on February 18, totalled 50, the highest figure attained so far, says the *Manchuria Daily News*. Of these 27 were berthed at wharves, 8 at Hamacho Pier, 11 in the Free Anchorage, 5 in Section 1, inside the Break-water, and 1 in the Kawasiki Dock.

Philippine Shipowners' Association.

Alleging that Manila maritime traffic is still too light to give a fair return at existing rates, the petition of the Philippine Shipowners' Association, which was submitted to the board of public utilities commission on January 15, came up for hearing before Mr. De Witt, who is at present the only member of the board in Manila. The shipowners have proposed a five per cent. increase in the passenger and freight rates on the inter-island vessels, and after having heard the arguments advanced by the shipping men, Mr. De Witt reserved his decision. The ten per cent. rise in freight and passenger tariffs, authorized by the board shortly after the outbreak of the European war, was effective for a few weeks, after which the former existing rates were again made operative.

China Coast Officers in the Navy.

Three China coast hands who have joined the navy since the outbreak of war have done exceedingly well and have received well deserved promotion, says *Shipping and Engineering*. Mr. E. Wrightson, formerly in command of the Yilong, now the Yusan, is in command of a mine sweeper, while Mr. Buchanan, who was chief officer of the same ship, is in command of one of the new destroyers of the L type. Mr. R. L. Jones, late chief officer of the S. R. Richard Awdry, is now full lieutenant and is serving on board the *Triumph* at present operating against the Dardanelles forts, while Mr. H. W. Erist, late of the *Kingsing*, has obtained a commission in the Naval Reserve.

The S.S. Rizal.

Negotiations are now under way for the charter of the Philippine government cable ship *Rizal* to transport a cargo of copra from Manila to Marseilles, sailing in April. The recent rise in copra rates to European ports, due to the shortage of tonnage, has caused exporters to endeavour to charter vessels under favourable conditions. It was also reported, says the *Cable News American*, that the *Rizal* is to be sold. This report has been circulated a number of times, but prospective buyers have always shied at the last moment at taking over the "white elephant" of the insular government fleet. With the present abnormal demand for tonnage, it is possible that the big cable ship will be disposed of at a figure much higher than was offered before the war.

Her Maiden Trip.

The Anchor-Brookbank Line steamer *Mahonada*, 7,200 tons, which recently arrived at Calcutta on her maiden voyage, is the largest geared turbine installation that has come to the East. The propelling machinery consists of an H.P. and L.P. Parsons reaction turbine, geared to the main propeller shafting, which gives a reduction ratio of 10 to 1. An astern turbine is incorporated in the casing of the L.P. turbine. These are capable of developing a maximum of 4,000 H.P., giving the vessel a speed of 13 knots. The great advantage derived from this combination of turbines and gear is the reduction of coal consumption, about 15 per cent. saving being effected as compared with reciprocating engines of a similar power. Steam is supplied by two large double-ended and one single-ended boilers, which, together with the propeller shafting and auxiliary machinery of the latest type, were fitted by Messrs. David Brown and Co., of Glasgow. The maiden trip was highly satisfactory, an average speed of 13 knots being maintained. It is understood that two more vessels of similar type are now building for the same owners.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 6th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Wed., 10th Mar. at 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Wed., 10th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Fri., 12th Mar. at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 13th Mar. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Fooshing	Tues., 16th Mar. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Yatshing	Tues., 16th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via Weihaiwei	Chipshing	Wed., 17th Mar. at 10 a.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanau, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.
For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

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AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
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GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

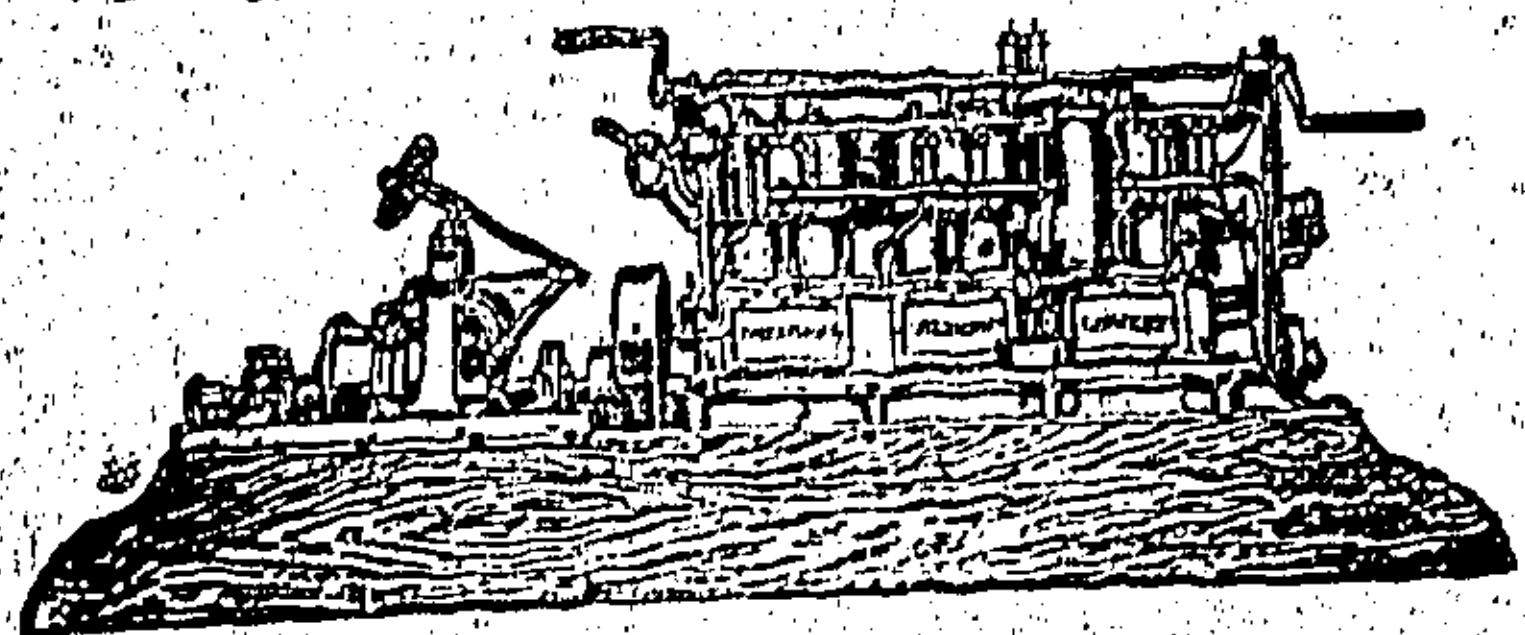
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

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O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Chili	M. M.	6, Mar.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	C. of Corinth	B. L. L.	20, Mar.
L'don, S'pore, via Pang, C'ho, &c.	Namur	F. & O.	31, Mar.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & New York via Suez	Indrakuala	J. M. Co.	6, Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma, etc.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Korea	P. M. Co.	9, Mar.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Mar.
Ports via Japan	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	17, Mar.
New York via Ports Suez Canal	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	23, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
San Francisco via M'ia & Japan &c.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	12, Mar.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Bombay via S'pore, etc.	Saigon M.	N. Y. K.	6, Mar.
Shanghai & Kobe	Sanuki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Mar.
Tamsui and Keelun via Swatow	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	7, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesia	M. M.	8, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chihua	B. & S.	9, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	9, Mar.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Orissa	D. S. Co.	10, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	10, Mar.
Moji & Kobe	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	10, Mar.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	12, Mar.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	12, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Moji & Kobe	Banri M.	D. & Co.	15, Mar.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Umaria	D. S. Co.	15, Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	16, Mar.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Umaria	D. S. Co.	22, Mar.
Shanghai	Tijarom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijimbang	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanok	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikini	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjilwong	J. O. J. L.	S. half O.
Japan	Tjibodas	J. O. J. L.	F. half D.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
PANAMA CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRAKUALA"

will sail on the 9th March, 1915.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For

Steamer

Sails

MARSEILLES & LONDON..... City of Corinth 20th March.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA sailed from Yokohama Thursday, February 25, for Hongkong, via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the Messageries Maritimes Company's S. S. CHILLI, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong March 6.

The P. M. S. KOREA will be despatched from Hongkong for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, March 9, at 1 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. S. TENYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.

The Barber Line's BOLTON CASTLE for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 22nd January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The S. S. ITOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 20th ult. and may be expected here on or about the 11th March.

The T. K. K. S. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The T. K. K. S. CHIYO MARU will sail for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 23rd March, at noon.

The Oriental Africa Line S. S. SALA-MIS sailed from Kohalung on the 2nd inst. and may be expected to arrive at Hongkong on the 7th inst. p.m.

The S. S. SANGOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 3rd inst. and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The S. S. ORISSA from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji on the 4th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 10th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,891, D. Tada, 25th Feb. - Singapore, 17th Feb. Gen. - N. Y. K.	Taming, Br. s.s. 1,356, G. N. Pennefather, 25th ult. - Manila, 23rd ult. Gen. - B. & S.	Tijlajap, Dut. s.s. 2,470, F. E. O. van Scheunbeek, 25th ult. - Batavia, 24th Jan. - Sugar - J. C. L. L.	Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, F. Wheeler, 1st inst. - Moji, 25th ult. Gen. - J. M. & Co.	Korea, Am. s.s. 11,276, A. W. Nelson, 1st inst. - San Francisco, 30th Jan. Gen. - P. M. S. Co.	Suikai, Br. s.s. 714, Marquet, 1st inst. - K. C. W. Gen. - Chinese.	Childar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Nils Hjorth, 2nd inst. - Bangkok, 20th ult. Rice - T. & Co.	Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, Rolfe, 2nd inst. - Manila, 27th ult. Gen. - J. M. & Co.	Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,311, Bass Lewis, 3rd inst. - Bangkok, 22nd ult. Gen. - B. & S.	Uncas, Br. s.s. 2,897, P. Stewart, 2nd inst. - San Francisco, 31st Jan. Fuel oil - S. O. Co.	Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 900, Umakami, 3rd inst. - Swatow, 2nd inst. Gen. - O. S. K.	Kashing, Br. 1,143, Byers, 3rd inst. - Canton, Gen. - B. & S.	Tijmanok, Dut. s.s. 5,528, A. W. Le Quay, 3rd inst. - Amoy, 2nd inst. Gen. - J. O. J. L.	Myogian Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,995, Unakata, 4th inst. - Wakamatsu, 25th ult. Coal - M. B. K.	Rokkusan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,147, S. Maoto, 4th inst. - Hongy, 2nd inst. Coal - Bradley & Co.	Mexico City, Br. s.s. 3,179, N. A. Starkey, 4th inst. - Vancouver, 22nd Jan. Gen. - M. B. G. K.
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TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA PANAMA

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "KOREA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board March 3rd, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered March 6th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown March 6th, 1915 at 9 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before March 15th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

B. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong 1st March, 1915.

TO SAIL.

THE "INDRA" LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York,
via Suez.

THE Steamship

"INDRAKUALA"

will be despatched as above on Saturday, 6th March.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. FINE Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Western
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	BREADTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OF KEEL AT OUTSIDE STRONG TIES	DEPTH OF KEEL AT INSIDE STRONG TIES	DEPTH OF KEEL AT CENTER
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	300'	144' (20' boats)	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	250'	144'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	250'	144'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	250'	144'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	250'	144'	10'	10'	10'
TAI-KOE-TRUI					
Consolidated Dock	250'	144'	10'	10'	10'
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	250'	144'	10'	10'	10'
Lamport Dock	250'	144'	10'	10'	10'

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

Telephone No. 30, Hongkong

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915.

TURKEY.

HOW SHE WAS PUSHED INTO WAR BY GERMANY.

Interesting Narrative of the Russian Orange Book.

Turkey's uneasy progress on the road to war is described in an Orange Book published by the Russian Government covering diplomatic relations with Constantinople from July 1 until November 1. The ninety-eight documents published, letters, despatches, and telegrams, are illuminating on the distracted state of Turkish officialdom, its dubious diplomacy, and the exceedingly strong pressure brought to bear by Germany in compelling Turkey to become her ally.

Grand Vizier's View.

On August 1, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople sent the following telegram to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs: "The Grand Vizier has confidentially informed me that the Austrian and German Ambassadors are incessantly endeavouring to compel Turkey to join them in the war, though they have not formulated any definite proposition. The Grand Vizier personally holds the view that Turkey should maintain strict neutrality. From trustworthy sources, I learn that some members of the Turkish Government insist upon an immediate alliance with Germany and Austria; but the Government would prefer to dissolve rather than enter upon political adventures. Nevertheless, I am of opinion that if Turkey thinks she can undertake military operations without risk of serious consequences later on, she will throw in her lot with Germany and Austria. (Signed, de Giers)."

In a following message, the Ambassador intimated that the same information had been conveyed to the British and French Ambassadors.

The Turkish Mobilisation.

On August 2, the Russian Ambassador telegraphed to M. Sazanoff: "As I am informed that Turkey has decided to make full mobilisation, I immediately called upon the Grand Vizier and enquired of him the object of the mobilisation." He informed me that the report of mobilisation was correct, but he was ignorant as to what troops would be called up. He only knows that it has been decided to collect an army in Thrace and the Bosphorus, numbering 200,000, against Bulgaria, but there is no intention of concentrating Turkish troops on the Caucasian frontier.

Succeeding despatches described continued attempts by German military officers and agents in Constantinople to push Turkey into war as an ally of Germany, but it appeared that the Porte had no courage for such a step, dissembling in the hope of soon being able clearly to foresee the result of the struggle between Russia and Germany. Meanwhile, the Grand Vizier continued to assure the British and French Ambassadors that recruits brought from Anatolia were bound for Thrace.

German Agents Obstinate.

On August 3, M. de Giers telegraphed to Petrograd saying he had received from the Grand Vizier an assurance that the Porte was absolutely ready to dismiss all German officers, and that this readiness had been reported by the Minister of War, Enver Pasha, to General Liman von Sanders, a hint that his German officers might return home at any time and that Turkey had no object in further retaining their services. General von Sanders replied that he had received orders from Berlin to remain in Constantinople. On August 4,

M. de Giers informed the Russian Foreign Office that the Turkish Council of Ministers had decided to maintain strict neutrality, and that the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles would be mined.

On the following day, the Russian Ambassador informed his Government that the Turkish Minister of War had positively assured him that Turkey had insisted upon the return of all German officers, but that they had declined to leave. Enver Bey expressed the opinion that they were remaining in Constantinople with the deliberate intention of involving Turkey in some complication.

Enter the Goeben.

The Goeben and Breslau now appear on the scene, and on August 8 M. Sazanoff instructed the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to take joint action with the British and French Ambassadors with a view to preventing the two German cruisers entering the Dardanelles. The Grand Vizier gave an assurance that they would not be admitted, and he added that he would be grateful to the three Powers if they would take measures to prevent the Goeben and Breslau entering Turkish waters.

On the following day the Grand Vizier said that, if the two cruisers entered the Dardanelles, the Turkish Government would not take action against any movements by the Black Sea Fleet to destroy them, but he asked that the Russian Fleet be instructed not to damage the Turkish fortifications. At the same time the British Ambassador at Constantinople was instructed by his Government to insist upon the disarmament of the Goeben and Breslau.

Strong Warning from Russia.

With the knowledge that the two vessels were in the Dardanelles, the Russian Foreign Office advised their Ambassador that, if Turkey began operations directly against Russia, these operations would not disturb the Russian plans, but he would make the Porte understand that any hostile step would imperil the existence of Turkey, without seriously affecting the Russian operations. The text of this telegram was communicated to Paris and London.

Notwithstanding this warning, on August 12 the Russian Ambassador was in a position to inform Petrograd that the Goeben and Breslau had been purchased by Turkey in order to replace the Turkish dreadnoughts seized by the British Government. The Ambassador said he had received an assurance from the Grand Vizier that the German crews would be replaced by Turkish crews, and that the British admiral was at liberty personally to ascertain whether any Germans remained on board these ships.

An Important Telegram.

An important telegram was despatched by the Russian Minister at Athens on August 19. "I am informed," he said, "from trustworthy sources that the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a protest by Greece against the purchase by Turkey of the Goeben and Breslau, stated, in the name of the German Government, that the purchase of these ships from Germany was never completed. Both ships remain German ships."

Activity of German Officers.

Next day the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople warned his Government that German officers were exceedingly active

there and were absolutely dominating the Turkish authorities, and it was very doubtful whether the Grand Vizier, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of the Navy would be able successfully to oppose them. The opinion was obtained from the Grand Vizier on the following day that the Turkish Government might be able to eliminate the German element upon terms, these being the abolition of capitulations and a guarantee of Turkey's independence, in return for which Turkey would give a written undertaking to maintain neutrality and to permit a free passage to merchant vessels of the Allies through the Dardanelles.

At the same time the German officers on the Goeben and Breslau would be dismissed, and Turkey would even consent to the removal of all German naval and military officers then in the country. The course of events was quite different from that suggested by the Grand Vizier's proposition. On August 27 new parties of German engineers and sailors, in command of a German Admiral, arrived at Constantinople, so much to the surprise of the Grand Vizier that he was disposed to protest. Two days later the Russian Ambassador learned that 800 German "instructors" had arrived at Adrianople, and that another 150 were at Constantinople, and that their objective was Ezerum on the Caucasian frontier. He further learned that all German reservists and volunteers in Turkey who had been unable to return to Germany were under orders to join the Turkish army.

A Promise and How Kept.

On September 2 the Russian Ambassador informed the Government that the Turkish Naval Minister had given to him his word of honour that no German sailors would be permitted to remain in the Turkish fleet, and that they would all be sent away within a fortnight. He expressed his personal conviction that Turkey's participation in the war would bring about the downfall of the Turkish Empire.

Negotiations concerning the abolition of capitulations and the guarantee of Turkey's integrity were interrupted by the arrival at Constantinople of seventy-five cars laden with munitions of war, and active military preparations in the Dardanelles under the direction of General Weber Pasha.

On September 12 the Porte received from Berlin a formal command to fulfil obligations as the ally of Germany, and, without waiting for the completion of the Dardanelles fortifications, attack Egypt and Odessa. The complicated course of negotiations is shown by the fact that while on September 22 the Grand Vizier again assured the Russian, British and French Ambassadors that Turkey would do nothing hostile to Russia, the Goeben and the Breslau left for the Black Sea under orders from Enver Pasha. The Russian Ambassador in a despatch of this date speaks of the extraordinary pressures brought to bear on the Turkish Government by Germany.

Turkish Papers Bribed.

He notes also that five of the most important Turkish newspapers were purchased by Germany and Austria, each newspaper receiving 2,500 Turkish pounds from Germany and 1,000 Turkish pounds from Austria, and he adds that decisive action by Turkey was only delayed through lack of funds.

On September 27 the German and Austrian Ambassadors renewed their attempts to compel Turkey to declare war. On the same day a Turkish torpedo-destroyer was stopped by the British fleet near the Dardanelles, the British squadron having received orders not to permit any man-of-war to leave the Dardanelles. The commander of the Dardanelles at once closed these waters to ships of the Allies, but

his order was at once countermanded by the Council of Ministers on condition that the British squadron would retire to London.

By October 2 the attitude of the German and Austrian Ambassadors had become threatening, their insistence being that some measures should be taken against the Russian fleet in the Black Sea—they desired a sudden attack to be made—and pointed out that, if the Russian fleet there could be at once destroyed, the question of Bulgaria and Rumania joining with Germany and Austria and Turkey would be decided, and that would bring the war to a speedy end.

Moderate Efforts for Peace.

In his despatch on the following day the Russian Ambassador notes the collapse of the German Press campaign in Constantinople. The populace had been fed with reports of German successes everywhere, but news leaked out about the Austrian disaster in Galicia and the Russian operations in East Prussia and it had a sobering effect upon the moderates. But it was to be expected, the Ambassador observed, that Germany would make a final effort to push Turkey into the war. If the situation saw no radical change and if there were further Russian successes it was not improbable that some Ministers would have the courage to try to dispose, effectually, of the bellicose Minister of War, Enver Bey, and in view of such a possibility the Germans would endeavour to create some serious "misunderstanding" and so render war between Turkey and Russia inevitable.

The British Ambassador, Sir Louis Malet, on October 4, was received by the Sultan and was assured that Turkey had no hostile intention, and that the German sailors would be removed in a few days. The British Ambassador informed him that as soon as the war with Austria and Germany was finished Great Britain would return both the Dreadnoughts which had been taken over by the British Government.

German Seizure of Merchandise.

An interesting development is reported on October 9, when the Germans opened an establishment at Constantinople under the name of "Etappen Komando," the object of which was to seize foreign goods arriving in Turkish ports. It was stated on each receipt given to the merchants that the goods had been seized for the German Government. On October 13 the Russian Ambassador was advised that ten Russian and ten Rumanian flags had been sent to the Goeben and Breslau.

German pressure upon Turkey was strongly maintained during all this time, and on October 15 the Grand Vizier informed the German Ambassador that Turkey was willing to begin hostilities but her financial position did not permit of this being done. Next day a secret agreement was entered into between Enver Bey and the German Ambassador, and the first instalment of a German loan was paid. A second instalment was to be paid five days later, and Enver Pasha undertook to obtain from the Grand Vizier a definite declaration that Turkey would declare war, promising to compel him to retire if this declaration was not forthcoming.

The Grand Vizier Helpless.

On October 25, acting in conjunction with the representatives of Great Britain and France, the Russian Ambassador placed two alternatives before the Turkish Government; either they must dismiss General Liman von Sanders and all other German officers, or they must definitely break off negotiations with the Allies.

On the following day M. Sazanoff sent a telegram to the Russian Ambassador announcing the attack by the Goeben and Breslau upon Odessa and

Theodosia, and instructing him to leave Constantinople. The Ambassador was unable to see the Grand Vizier, sickness being given as an excuse for non-appearance, but in a later despatch, on October 30, the Ambassador informed M. Sazanoff that the Vizier had told him that the attack upon Odessa was made exclusively upon German initiative, and the Grand Vizier added that even though the Ambassador was returning to Petrograd he would still attempt to bring about a reconciliation with the Russian Foreign Office.

"I did not doubt his good will," commented the Ambassador, "but the Grand Vizier's without power and his fall is imminent." In the final conversations with the three Ministers the Grand Vizier repeated that Turkey was being thrust into the war.

TROOPS FROM INDIA.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING VISITS A CAMP.

An Interesting Sketch.

The following is another of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's articles contributed to the Philadelphia Public Ledger:—

Working from the east to the west of England, through a countryside alive with troops of all arms, the car came at dusk into a cathedral town entirely inhabited by one type of regiment. The telegraph office was an orderly jam of solid, large-made men, with years of discipline behind them and the tan of Indian suns on their faces—Englishmen still so fresh from the tropics that one of them asked me, "What's the day of the month?"

They were advising friends of their arrival in England or when they might be expected on short pass at the week's end; and the fresh-faced telegraph girls behind the grilles worked with six pairs of hands and all the goodwill and patience in the world to back them.

That same young woman who, with nothing to do, makes you wait 10 minutes for a penny stamp while she finishes a talk with a lady friend will, at a crisis, go on till she drops and keep her temper throughout. "Well, if that's her village," I heard one of the girls say to an anxious soul, "I tell you that that will be her telegraph office. You leave it to me, she'll get it all right."

He backed out, and a dozen more quietly took his place. Their regiments hailed from all the old known stations of the East and beyond that into the Far East again. They cursed their cool, barrack accommodation; they rejoiced in the keen autumn smells, and paraded the long streets all filled with "Europe shops"; while their officers and their officers' wives and, I think, mothers, who had come down to snatch a glimpse of their boys, crowded the hotels, and the little unastonished Anglo-Indian children circled round the knees of big friends they had made aboard ship and asked, "Where are you going now?"

One caught scraps of our old gipsy talk—names of boarding houses, agents' addresses: "Milly stays with mother, of course." "I'm taking Jack down to school to-morrow. It's past half-term, but that doesn't matter nowadays"; and cheery farewells between men and calm-eyed women. Except for the frocks, it might have been an evening assembly at any station bandstand in India.

Outside on the surging pavements a small boy cried, "Paper! Evening paper!" Then seductively, "Kargus!" "What?" I said, thinking my own backward-turning mind had

checked me.

"Deh! Karas!" said he.

("Look here! Paper!")

"Why on earth'd you say that?" "Because the men like it," he replied, and slapped an evening paper (no change for a penny) into the hand of a man in a helmet.

Who shall say that the English are not adaptable?

The car swam bonnet-deep through a mile of troops; and a mile up the road one could hear the deep hum of all those crowded streets that the cathedral bells were chiming over. It was only a small block of Anglo-India getting ready to take its place in the all-devouring line.

Screw-Guns.

An hour later at—(shall we ever be able to name people and places outright again?) the wind brought up one whiff—one unmistakable whiff—of gh. Somewhere among the English pines that for the moment pretended to be the lower slopes of the Dan there were native troops. A mule squealed in the dark and set off half a dozen others.

It was screw-guns—batteries of them—waiting their turn also at the game. Morning showed them in their immaculate lines as though they had just marched in from Jafogh—little, low guns with their ammunition; very big English gunners in disengaged attitudes, which nevertheless did not encourage stray civilians to poke and peer into things; and the native drivers all busied over their charges.

True, the wind was bitter, and many of the drivers had tied up their heads, but so one does at Quetta in the cold weather—not to mention Peshawar—and, said a stick of drivers: "It is not the cold for which we have no liking. It is the wet. The English air is good, but water falls at all seasons. Yet notwithstanding we of this battery (old and the pride men can throw into a mere number!) have not lost one mule. Neither at sea nor on land have we one lost. That can be shown, Sahib."

Then one heard the deep racking tobacco cough in the lee of a tent where four or five men—Kargu folk, by the look of them—were drinking tobacco out of a cow's horn. "I hear our country's tobacco, to be sure, for English tobacco—But there was no need to explain. Who would have dreamed to smell bazaar tobacco on a South Country golf links?"

A large proportion of the men are, of course, Sikhs, to whom tobacco is forbidden; the Havildar himself was a Sikh of the Sikhs. He spoke of all things in this strange world; of the late Mr. Malachi McAniff's monumental book on the Sikh religion, saying, not without warrant, that McAniff's Sikh had translated into English much of the Holy Book—the great Granth Sahib that lives at Amritsar.

He enlarged, too, on the ancient prophecy among the Sikhs—that a battled race should some day come out of the sea and lead them to victory all the earth over. So spoke Bir Singh, erect and enormous beneath the grey English skies. He hailed from a certain place called Banalu, near Patiala, where many years ago Sikh soldiers executed a striking but perfectly just vengeance on certain villagers who had oppressed their young brother, a cultivator.

They had gone to the extreme limits of abasement and conciliation. This failing, they took leave for a week-end and slew the whole tribe of their enemies. The story is buried in old government reports; but when Bir Singh implied that he and his folk were orthodox I had no doubt of it. And behind him stood another giant, who knew, for his village was but a few miles up the Shalimar road, every foot of Lahore City. He brought word that there had been great floods at home; so that the river

Ravi River had touched the very walls of Ranjit Singh's fort. And that was only last rains—and, behold!—here he was now in England waiting orders to go to this fight which, he understood, was not at all a small fight, but a fight of fights, in which all the world and "our Raj" was engaged. The trouble in India was that all the young men—the mere jiwans—wanted to come out at once, which, he said, was manifestly unjust to older men, who waited so long.

However, merit and patience had secured their reward and the battery was here, and it would do the jiwans no harm to stay at home and be zealous at drill until orders came for them in their turn. "Young men think that everything good in this world is theirs by right, meahib."

Then came the big, still English gunners who are trained to play with the little guns. They took one such gun and melted it into trifling pieces of not more than 150 pounds each and re-assembled it, and explained its innermost heart till even a layman could understand. There is a lot to understand about screw-guns, especially the new kind. But the gunner of to-day, like his ancestor, does not talk much, except in his own time and place, when he is as multitudinously amazing as the blue marine.

The Mule Lines.

We went over to see the mule lines. I detest the whole generation of these parrot-mouthed hybrids, American, Egyptian, Andalusian or up-country; so it gave me particular pleasure to hear a Pathan telling one obstinate beast who objected to having his name hogged any more what sort of a lady horse his mamma had been. But qua animals, they were a lovely lot, and had long since given up blowing and sniffling over English fodder.

"Is there any sickness? Why is yonder mule lying down?" I demanded, as though all the demons could not see I was a shuddering amateur.

"There is no sickness, sahib. That mule lies down for his own pleasure. Also, it is to get out of the wind. He is very clever. He is from Hindustan," said the man with the horse clippers.

"And thou?" "I am a Pathan," said he with impudent grin and true border cock of the turban, and he did me the honour to let me infer.

The lines were full of talk as the men went over their animals. They were not worrying themselves over this new country of Balait. It was the regular gossip of food and water and firewood, and where Sc-and-so had hid his curriumb.

Talking of cookery, the orthodox men have been rather put out by English visitors who come to the cook houses and stare directly at the food while it is being prepared. Sentible men do not object to this, because they know that these Englishmen have no evil intention nor any evil eye, but someone as narrow-souled as a purist (coo-ha-be or liver makes a man painfully religious) will "spy strangers" and insist on the strict letter of the law, and then every one who wishes to be orthodox must agree with him—on an empty stomach, too—and wait till a fresh mess has been cooked.

This is talk—a burden—for where the intention is good and war about much can and should be overlooked.

Moreover, this war is not like any other war. It is a war of our Raj—"everybody's war," as they say in the bazaars. And that is another reason why it does not matter if an Englishman stares at one's food. This I gathered in small pieces at watering time when the mules had filed up to the troughs in the twilight, hundreds of them, and the drivers grew discursive on the way to the lines.

(Continued on page 5.)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1915.

"THE CHIEF QUAIN."

A CHAT WITH MR. SALISBURY.

A Humourist on Exchange Problems.

The Telegraph had a little chat with Mr. R. B. Salisbury, leader of "The Quaints," this morning, and found him quite a cheery little person, in spite of the fact that he had off the conversation with the quary, "Don't you know that a humorist is the most unfunny person in the world?" And, looking as if he really needed sympathy, he added, "You ought to cheer me up, as a matter of fact."

The Chief Quaint then let us into the secret why so many humorists appear, in ordinary life, to be such serious minded folk. "They detect a rival in everybody they meet," he drily observed, "and as a consequence they fear they might lose their jobs."

Why did I arrive at the conclusion that I was a humorist? Well, it seems to me that some folk are born humorists, some are made humorists and others have it thrust upon them. They told me I was funny, and I had to do it. I can't get anybody else to do it—at least I should have to pay them so much money to do it that it wouldn't be worth while."

Talking of his wanderings, Mr. Salisbury said the thing that most struck him in the East was the cheery time bank clerks had. "They are the humorists of the East. They have me on exchange coming in and they have me on exchange going out."

"Talking of banks," he added, "I was at a bank to supper last night after the show, and I might say, 'I know a bank where wild thyme grows.'"

"Here is a little story which may interest you," said Mr. Salisbury. "Passing through Calcutta, I was a guest of the Middlesex Regiment, and apropos of that, when the Regiment was going up they telegraphed to a Babu for a thousand rations for the Middlesex. The answer came back: 'Male sex I know, female sex I know, middle-sex I don't know, please send sample.'"

Speaking of his experiences up and down the world, the leader of "The Quaints" said:—"The only real humorist I ever met in my life was a man named Flaperty, who was editor of a paper in Johannesburg. One morning I met him. It was his birthday, and I congratulated him on it. He, with a very serious face, which would have easily outwitted Alfred Lester's, said 'My dear Salisbury, 'Lives of great men all remind us. We should sell our shares in time, And, departing leave behind us. Other bidders in the slime. I think that is humor.'"

Asked for his impressions of Hongkong, Mr. Salisbury said he could sum it up by a parody on 'Til Willow, something like the following:—"Where is the place where you never have any cash? Hongkong, Hongkong, Hongkong. On nothing a week to make a decoy of a splash? Hongkong, Hongkong, Hongkong. Tiffins, dinners and flowers galore—What does it matter? You can always get more. A pencil, a chat and a 'Thank God that's paid for'—Hongkong, Hongkong, Hongkong. 'Then there is the humour of the Peak,' he remarked. 'Compare the air of the lady who owns a season' with the outlook on life of the other lady who only takes a monthly ticket, and then compare it with that of the casual person with only a daily ticket to

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—3rd Sunday in Lent, 7th Mar., 1915. Holy Communion (8.3 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Feriat. Venite. Elvey. Psalms: of the 7th morning. Benedicite: Elliot in G. Jubilate: Onsoley in G. Holy Communion (12 noon). Hymns: 266, 317. N.B.—Psalm 35, verses 1, 9, 17, 18, 23, 24 in unison. Psalm 36, verses 5, 6, 11, 12 in unison. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Feriat. Psalms: Goss. Magnificat: Barnby (13th evening). Nunc. Dimittis: Havergal (7th Evening). Hymns: 261, 89, 90. Psalm 51: Felton. Organ Recital on Monday, March 15th, at 5.30 p.m.

St. Peter's West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer. Preacher, the Archdeacon of Hongkong. Subject, 'The value of the Bible.' Union Church, Kennedy Road.—11 a.m. Hymns 5, 582, 230. Psalm 23. Communion at 12. 6 p.m. Hymns 10, 273, 235, 34, 371. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—3rd Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion at 8 a.m., and 11 a.m. 7th March, 1915. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Feriat. Venite, Russell Day III. Psalms, As Set. Deum, St. Jude. Jubilate, Onsoley. Hymns, 162, 305, 440. Kyrie, Mendelssohn. National Anthem. Evening. Prayer 6 p.m. Hymn, 24. Responses: Feriat. Psalms, Goss. Magnificat, Barnby. Nunc. Dimittis, Wickes 10th. Even. Hymns, 155, 172, 165. (1st 43 last 2 Verses). Vesper Hymn. National Anthem.

Left Without Notice.

A Chinese boy employed by Mr. Murray, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks for larceny and leaving without notice.

Wanted at Singapore. At the Police Court, this morning, a week's remand was granted in connection with the application under the Fugitives Act for the return to Singapore of Loo Wai-ling, alias Lo Wai-ting, charged with breach of trust in regard to \$3,784, the monies of the Yee Nam San firm, of Singapore. The defendant was arrested in a Hongkong boarding house, where, it is alleged, he has been spending quite a lot of money.

taker up into the mists. It is all very funny to the stranger.

"And, after all, I don't see why the Upper Hundred should be so frightfully keen on living on the Peak, because, so far as I can see, they can't live there and keep their starch. Part of the morning ritual, besides the bath etc., seems to be that they have to hang themselves out to dry."

After recounting his experiences in his profession, Mr. Salisbury wound up the little chat somewhat as follows:—"I am shortly giving up the stage, as I'm making such lots of money on exchange. In Singapore they told me to buy sovereigns. I did so, and when I came here I found they had gone down. Now I have got rid of them—because I had so very few—and now they tell me to buy them because they are going up. I don't know what point it is that eludes me, unless it be the decimal point. Anyhow, there is something about Hongkong finance which I don't understand, and, from all enquiries I have made, which nobody else does, either. The first time I took a \$10 note to a money-changer I got \$10.50 for it. I thought the man had gone mad, or else that I had discovered the only place in the world where they give you money for nothing. But when it comes to trying to buy things with it, it isn't nearly so simple as it looks."

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN GUARDS CAPTURED.

SUBMARINE IN THE CHANNEL HIT BY FRENCH DESTROYER.

AN ALL ROUND CAPTURE OF TRENCHES IN THE WEST.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Word from Field Marshal Sir John French.

March 5, 7.35 p.m. Field Marshal Sir John French, in a bulletin issued to-night, says that the result of the artillery exchanges has been consistently satisfactory. There have been daily minor enterprises on our initiative.

A British aeroplane, flying behind the German lines, twice attacked German machines and forced them to descend.

French Destroyer Hits German Submarine.

March 6, 2.55 a.m. Reuter's correspondent states that an official communication reports that a French destroyer shelled a German submarine of the U2 type in the Channel, on Thursday. Three shells hit the submarine, which dived, leaving no traces.

Admiralty Promotions.

March 5, 5.15 p.m. Vice-Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe and the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux have been promoted to the rank of admiral.

Field Marshal French Decorated.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters in France reports an interesting ceremony, when General Dalaorix presented to Field Marshal Sir John French the "Medaille Militaire." Field Marshal French is the first Englishman to receive this decoration.

General Dalaorix spoke of the sincere appreciation of the French nation of the magnificent work the Field Marshal is doing, the great courage and endurance of the army, and the absolute confidence of the French people that victory is assured.

Sir John French said the British army was fully alive to the glorious heroism of the French, and he shared the confidence in complete victory.

General Dalaorix subsequently presented Generals Willcocks, Allenby and Fultoney with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, with complimentary expressions to each.

A Company of German Guards Captured.

March 6, 2.15 a.m. A Paris evening communique states: Twelve German attacks on the trench we captured on the Belgian dunes were repulsed.

Our counter-attacks north of Arras were most successful; we captured a mitrailleuse company on Thursday evening. We drove back the attacking Germans to-day, and recaptured advanced lines which have been in the enemy's possession for two days, taking numerous prisoners. Rheims was bombarded all day.

In Champagne we made marked progress in the region of Perthes. On Thursday evening we surrounded and captured a company of Guards.

We carried a trench north-west of Perthes to-day, and captured six hundred yards of trenches, two hundred yards deep, north-east of Meunil, also several trenches in the ravines north-west of Beausejour.

We made important progress in Argonne, in the western part of the village of Vauquois.

We repulsed an attack at Bois-le-Prele and north-west of Pont-a-Mousson.

We captured a trench at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, Alsace.

French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

March 3.

French Government Stock now stands at Fr. 70. Yesterday there was lively fighting which turned to our advantage from the sea to the Aisne. We easily repulsed all attacks on the whole front of the Rheims sector, continuing to make progress between Donau and Beausejour.

To-day's communique reports that we hold in Champagne all the first line of German trenches from north-west of Perthes to north of Beausejour. We progressed at several points beyond this line.

It is officially announced that a British collier has rammed a German submarine.

The Russian offensive has been continued between the Niemen and the Vistula. The Germans are retiring quickly in the Prasnys region. All Austrian attacks in the Carpathians have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, while the Turkish attacks have also been repulsed.

The Czar has entertained General Pau to lunch.

STOP PRESS.

London, March 5, 2.30 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that 'destroyers off Dover, yesterday afternoon, sank the German submarine U8.' The officers and men were captured.

The admiral's confirms that examination of the Thordis shows the vessel rammed, and in all probability sank, a German submarine.

March 5, 4.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris has reported that the Russian Fleet was sighted off Bourgas, making for the Bosphorus.

THE EMPEROR OF ALMAIN.

The Emperor of Almain. Went rocking out to fight. The thunder of his legions Was heard across the night. There stood a charter'd nation Upon his road to France, But "Pob!" says he, "What's treaties?" And order'd the advance.

The Belgian he says, "Easy!" And holds him up a spell. "Treachery!" cries the Emperor, This people is from hell. You cannot treat this people As men of common measure, Who smite the friendly German A-taking of his pleasure.

"You cannot fight this people— How can you fight with clowns? But you can burn their houses And sack their ancient towns; And you can shoot their old men, And do their women shame For facing of an Emperor And spoiling of his game."

"And if you meet civilians, Don't let your natural ire Inflammes you. Set them forward Upon the line of fire. Then they're in this dilemma, That if they shoot they kill Their own, and if they don't shoot I work my Imperial Will!"

Now when he got thro' Belgium And enter'd pleasant France, He found an English army Opposing his advance. The Emperor of Almain He swore like one possessed. Says he, "Remember Louvain, And rid me of this pest."

"Whatever you do with Frenchmen— The English you shall slay, For they should be my henchmen Instead of in my way. If they had half the culture That other Saxons have They'd know that God has purposed Germania rule the wave."

We fought him up to Paris And pushed him back again; He dug himself in trenches Above the Banks of Aisne. And there he got the toothache As common people may, And had to see his Germans Be slain instead of slay.

But he saw likely plunder, A great church made of dreams In stone, a thing of wonder, The fair-wrought Charch of Rheims; At which he plugg'd and batter'd Till all in fire and smoke It shook the sky, and shatter'd The roof sagg'd in and broke.

The world cried out upon him, But culture soon miscarries When a man has the toothache And cannot get to Paris. And when a man is worried His wits are not at all. He fired the church because he thought It was a hospital.

And so it was, for in it His wounded soldiers lay Till honest Frenchmen bore them Out of the strappnel's way. The Germans went on shelling, With glasses on the fan, And one another's telling, "See how those beggars run!"

And so he eased his toothache, The Emperor of Almain; And proud should be his doctors, Rheims, Dinant and Louvain. But he must get a many Before his war is done, And even might have heartache If he possesses one.

From "Songs of the War" by Maurice Hewlett.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A COMPLAINT.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—After seeing the results of the Races and the Prize List of the Hongkong Horticultural Society for the recent Flower Show, it seems to me that there is very little chance of success for the small owner in one case or for the small cultivator in the other.

This is not a case of "sour grapes," as I had no pony entered in the Races, nor did I exhibit at the Flower Show.

I am not prepared to say that the reason for my not doing so in both cases, may not be due to preconceived ideas on the point. What is the use of competing, or trying to compete, against the long purse?

A pony, qua pony, is more useful for ordinary purposes anywhere rather than on the race-course and a flower is never so attractive as in the garden in which it was grown.

Yours etc.,

VERANDA.

Hongkong, March 6, 1915.

HOME FOOTBALL.

English Cup—Second Round.

The following are the results of the second round of the English Cup, played on the ground of the first named club on January 30:—

Chelsea	1
The Arsenal	0
Norwich City	3
Tottenham Hotspur	2
Queen's Park Rangers	1
Leeds City	0
Newcastle United	1
Swansea Town	1
Sheffield Wednesday	2
Wolverhampton Wanderers	0
Fulham	2
Southampton	3
Brighton	0
Birmingham	0
Everton	4
Bristol City	0
Bradford City	1
Middlesbrough	0
Manchester City	1
Aston Villa	0
Oldham	3
Rochdale	0
Hull City	2
Northampton Town	1
Barnsley Wanderers	0
Millwall	0
Bury	0
Bradford	1
Sheffield United	1
Liverpool	0
Burnley	6
Southend United	0

x After extra time.

Coming Marriage.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place on April 3rd, at Colombo, between Harold Berningham Winter, of Singapore and Colombo, and Mabel Constant, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sheffield, of Singapore (late of Hongkong). The honeymoon will be spent in England.

WAR ITEMS.

Australian Prisoners in Germany.

Sydney, Jan. 11.—Indignation has been aroused here by the suggestion of the American Ambassador in Berlin that Australian prisoners could secure better treatment than English prisoners by obtaining proof of birthplace. Australians claim that there is no differential unity in the Empire as against the enemy and they desire no distinction between home and Dominion Britons.

Holy War Fiasco.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The newspapers publish the following telegram from Rome:—"Advices from Salonica state that the Porte is very perturbed at the complete failure of the Holy War. In Persia the head of the Mussulman clergy has published a fatwa in opposition to that of the Sultan, in Arabia the Mussulmans are becoming aroused and are taking up arms against the Turks, and at Mecca enthusiasm for the Holy War is totally absent."

Treatment of Prisoners in France.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The French Government, having vainly endeavoured to obtain amelioration of the lot of the French prisoners in Germany, has now decided to place the German prisoners in France on exactly the same footing as regards pay, food, and tobacco as that accorded to the French prisoners in Germany, and will maintain this attitude until conditions in Germany alter.

"The Final War."

Rome, Jan. 29.—According to a telegram from Petrograd to the Agency Italiana, M. Sazonoff, speaking at a sitting of the Budget Commission, declared that the relations between the Allies were not making war for private interests or territorial gains, but to annihilate the monstrous Teutonic dream of universal domination. The present war, which was costing so much, must be the last war and must at any price be continued to the end. No premature peace was possible.

The Leinsters.

Private B. Collier, of the Sherwood Foresters, who is in hospital at Nottingham, tells the following story:—"The army is full of daredevils who are never happy unless they are risking their lives in some extravagant way. Two men of the Leinster Regiment had an argument about each other's running powers. To settle the dispute they had a hundred yards sprint outside the trenches under German fire all the time. Both had some narrow escapes, but got through without a scratch. They wanted to do it over again, but an officer stopped them."

Germany's Finances.

Although Herr Kuhn, the retiring Secretary of State for the German Imperial Treasury, has been in office nearly three years, during which he has been connected with the great capital levy made in connection with the Army Bill of 1913, not very much is known about him in Germany. This is a somewhat colorless personality, and in the Reichstag he himself said on one occasion that the authorship of the Army Bill might be equally ascribed to the Socialist party or to him. Dr. Helfferich, his successor, seems to be a man of very different calibre. He is only 42 years of age, but he is a recognised authority on financial and economic questions. He was in the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office in the days before Germany had created a separate Colonial Office, and he has been the right hand of the great financier, Herr Arthur von Gwinner, in such matters as the Baghdad Railway. Dr. Helfferich is also a director of another German-owned railway in the East, the Anatolian.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMBERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

By Order of the Mortgagee,
Mr. Geo. P. LAMBERT has
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction

on
MONDAY,
the 22nd day of March, 1915, at
3 p.m. at his Sales Rooms,
Duddell Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The following valuable lease-
hold property situate at Victoria
in the Colony of Hongkong.

All that piece or parcel of
ground situate at Victoria
aforesaid and known and regis-
tered in the Land Office as
Marine Lot No. 35a together
with the messuages and buildings
thereon known as No. 75, Jervois
Street and 14, Burd Street. Term
999 years. Annual Crown Rent
\$16 92. Area about 1200 square
feet.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. DENNIS & FOWLEY,
2 Connaught Road Central,
Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagee
or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.

NOTICES

KOWLOON CANTON
RAILWAY.
(British Section).

TIFFIN TRAIN.

The Public is hereby notified
that on and from Saturday, March
6th, and on each succeeding
Saturday until further notice,
tiffin will be served on the train
leaving Kowloon at 1.35 p.m. to
first class passengers only. The
charge for tiffin will be \$1.25.

To assist the management and
for their own personal comfort,
passengers are requested to book
their seats in advance, by tele-
phone or letter, which may be
done up to Friday night.

The Train will be made up and
waiting at Kowloon at 1 p.m. so
that passengers crossing from
Hongkong by the 12.55 p.m., 1.05
p.m. and 1.15 p.m. Ferries will be
able to start their tiffin before the
departure of the train.

By order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Telephone No. K. 43.
Kowloon, 1st March, 1915.

NOTICE.

The Offices of the China and
Japan Telephone and Electric
Co., Ltd. have this day been re-
moved to 16, Ice House Street,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA SUGAR REFINING
CO., LTD.
NOTICE.

The Thirty-Seventh Ordinary
Annual Meeting of the Share-
holders of the above Company
will be held at the Offices of the
General Agents, Pedder Street,
on Wednesday, the 24th March
at noon for the purpose of receiv-
ing the Report and Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st
December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
11th to 24th March, both days
inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
General Agents,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING
CO., LTD.
NOTICE.

The Thirty-Third Ordinary
Annual Meeting of the Share-
holders of the above Company
will be held at the Offices of the
General Agents, Pedder Street,
on Wednesday the 24th March at
12.15 p.m., for the purpose of re-
ceiving the Report and Statement
of Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
11th to 24th March, both days
inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
General Agents,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show
Supper and Light Refreshments
AT FKAJ DR/ CAFE,
Every 11. N. nights

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
(SATURDAY), MARCH 6th,
HENRY DALLAS
PRESENTS

R. B. SALISBURY'S COMPANY,

"THE QUAINTS"

MONDAY, MARCH 8th.

THE QUAINTS' THIRD PROGRAMME.

ANOTHER COMPLETE CHANGE!

Prices: \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00

DOORS OPEN 8.45.

COMMENCE 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Plan now open at MOUTRIE'S

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3rd,

AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and
Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artists, concluding with an
amusing sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

PERFORMANCES OF A CHARMING
OPERA

Will be given at the French Convent, by the Children

on

WEDNESDAY, March 17th, at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 19th, at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 20th, at 6 p.m.

IN AID OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Admission, Children 30 cents,

Adults 41.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 5th March.

The Laughable Comedy

in 3 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

"THE CONTRAST"

"MAX LINDER HAS TOO MUCH MOTHER-IN-LAW"

Comic, 2 parts.

Latest Pictures of the War.

MATINEES

Every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 6th March,

"CURSED GOLD"

in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.

a powerful, interesting & great exciting drama.

"THE VICAR'S DAUGHTER"

in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.

another powerful drama.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, February 19, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19
„ Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	„ 19
„ Roast, — Shiu	„ 17
„ Breast, — Ngau Lam	„ 15
„ Soup, — Tong Yuk	„ 15
„ Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	„ 20
„ do., — Sirloin, — Ngau Lau	„ 30
„ Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	„ 24
Bullock's Brains, — No	per set 10
„ Tongue, fresh, — Ngau Li	each 50
„ „ corned, — Ham Ngau Li	„ 80
„ Head, — Ngau Tau	„ \$1.00
„ Heart, — Ngau Sum	lb. 14
„ Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	„ 20
„ Feet, — Ngau Keuk	each 11
„ Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	„ 11
„ Tail, — Ngau Mei	„ 18
„ Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb. 13
„ Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	„ 6
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Fai Kwai	lb. 25
„ Leg, — Yeung Pei	„ 25
„ Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	„ 24
„ Saddle, —	„ 27
Pigs Chitlings, — Chu Chong	„ 27
„ Brains, — Chu No	per set 24
„ Feet, — Chu Keuk	lb. 13
„ Fry, — Chu Chap	„ 15
„ Head, — Chu Tau	„ 16
„ Heart, — Chu Sam	each 11
„ Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	„ 18
„ Liver, — Chu Kon	lb. 28
„ Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	„ 20
Sheep's Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
„ Heart, — Yeung Sam	each 8
„ Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	„ 12
„ Liver, — Yeung Kon	lb. 26
Sucking Pigs, to order, — Chu Tsai	„ 22
„ Mutton, — Shang Ngau Yau	„ 20
„ Mutton, — Shang Yeung Yau	„ 28
„ Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk	„ 19
„ Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	„ 20
„ Lard, — Chu Yau	„ 20

POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	„ 30
„ Ducks, — Ap	„ 20
„ Doves, — Pan Kau	„ 18
„ Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per dos 20
„ Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 34
„ Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	„ 30
„ Geese, — Ngo	„ 24
„ Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each 28
„ Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap,	„ 25
„ Snipe, — Sha Tsui	each 20
„ Turkeys, Cook, — Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
„ „ „ — Na	„ 45

FISH.

Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb. 16
Bream, — Pin Yu	„ 18
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	„ 15
„ Carp, — Li Yu	„ 20
„ Catfish, — Chik Yu	„ 12
„ Codfish, — Man Yu	„ 14
„ Crabs, — Hai	„ 26
„ Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	„ 16
„ Dab, — Sha Mang Yu	„ 12
„ Dace, — Wong Mei Lap	„ 13
„ Dog Fish, — Tit To Sha	„ 10
„ Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man	„ 13
„ Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu	„ 18
„ Kels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	„ 32
„ Frogs, — Tin Kai	„ 33
„ Garoupa, — Shek Pan	„ 40
„ Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	„ 16
„ Herrings, — Tao Pak	„ 20
„ Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kap	„ 20
„ Labrus, — Wong Ka Yu	„ 18
„ Loach, — Wu Yu	„ 26
„ Lobsters, — Lung Ha	„ 28
„ Mackerel, — Chi Yu	„ 20
„ Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	„ 32
„ Mullet, — Chai Yu	„ 16
„ Oysters, — Shang Ho	„ 22
„ Parrot Fish, — Kai Kung Yu	„ 12
„ Perch, — Tau Lo	„ 18
„ Pike, — Fa Pau Fong	„ 16
„ Plaice, — Pan Yu	„ 15
„ Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	„ 26
„ Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	„ 28
„ Prawns, — Ming Ha	„ 38
„ Ray, — Fai Pa Sha	„ 10
„ Rock Fish, — Shek Kau Kung	„ 15
„ Roach, — Chun Yu	„ 12
„ Salmon, — Ma Yau	„ 30
„ Shark, — Sha Yu	„ 7
„ Skate, — Po Yu	„ 8
„ Shrimps, — Ha	„ 25
„ Snapper, — Lap Yu	„ 28
„ Soles, — Tat Sha Yu	„ 26
„ Tench, — Wan Yu	„ 18
„ Turbot, — Cho How Yu	„ 18
„ Turtles, small, fresh water, — Keuk Yu	„ 60

FRUITS.

Almonds, — Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California), — Kam Shan Ping Kho	„ 18
„ (Chefoo), — Tin Chun Ping Kho	„ 18
„ „ — Hoi Tong	„ 18
Pananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 18
„ „ — Hoi Tong	„ 18
„ „ — Hoi Tong	„ 18
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Fong Lat	„ 3

肉食

Caramails, — Yeung To	„ 12
Coconuts, — Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes, — Po Tai Tse	lb. 30
Lemons, China, — Ling Mung	„ 8
„ „ America, — Kam Shan Ling Mung	„ 10
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	lb 28
„ „ Fresh,	„ 10
Oranges, (Canton), — Shan-shang Tim Ching	„ 5
„ „ Sweet,	„ 8
Pears, (American), — Kam San Shoo Lay	„ 10
„ „ (Canton), — Cooka, — Sha Li	„ 10
Peanuts, — Fa Shang	„ 10
Perseimons Large, — Hung Tse	„ 10
Fine apples, 1st quality, — Pun Ti Po Lo	each „
„ 2nd „ — Chung-tang Po Lo	„ „
Plantain, — Tai Chiu	„ 10
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	„ 10
Pumelo, Siam, — Chim Lo Yau	each 14
„ „ Shanghai, — Lo Kwai	„ 14
Walnuts, — Hop To	lb 15
„ „ Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	„ 15
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each „

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb 8
„ „ Cheuk	„ 8
Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moon Pin Tau	„ 8
„ (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin	„ 8
„ „ Sprout, — Ah Choi	„ 8
„ „ Long, — Tau Kok	„ 10
Beet Root, — Hang Choi Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash, — Fa Kwa	„ 8
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan Kwa	„ 6
„ „ Red, — Hung Ke	„ 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), — Ka Tsoi	lb 10
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Ye Tsoi	„ 14
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kan Shun	„ 8
Carrots, — Kam Shan	lb 6
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Tsoi	„ 8
Chillies Dried, — Kon Lap Chiu	„ 25
„ „ Red, — Hung Fa Chiu	„ 10
„ „ Green, — Ching Lap Chiu	„ 8
Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Chiu Liu	„ 10
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic, — Sun Tau	lb 8
Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Keung	„ 6
„ „ old, — Lo Keung	„ 9
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	„ 12
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each „
Lettuce, — Yeung Shang Tsoi	„ 1
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	lb 6
„ „ Mandarin, — Kwei Lam Ma Tai	„ 8
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Cho Ko	„ 35
Musk Melon, Amer. — Kam-san Hong Kwa	each „
Okroes, —	lb „
Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau	„ 8
„ „ Green, — Shang Chong	„ 8
„ „ Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	„ 7
Parley, — Kun Tsei	lb 8
Green Peas, — Ching Tau	„ 8
Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu	„ 3
„ „ Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	„ 3
„ „ Japan, — Yat Pan Shu Tse	„ 3
„ „ American, — Fa Ki Shu Tse	„ 8
„ „ Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tse	„ 3
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	„ 3
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tsei	„ 5
Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong	„ 1
Sage, — Tse So	„ 8
Shallots, — Kon Chung Tau	„ 8
Spinach, — Yin Tsoi	„ 6
Tomatoes, — Tau Ke	„ 6
Taro, — Wu Tau	„ 6
Turnips, Funt, (Long), — Lo Pak	„ 4
„ „ English, — Yeung Lo Pak	„ 4
Vegetable Marrow, — Chit Kwa	„ 4
„ „ (American), — Kam-san Chit Kwa	„ 4
Water Cress, — Sai Yeung Tsoi	„ 12
Lily root, — Lin Ngau	„ 6
Yams, — Ta Shu	„ 6
„ „ English, — Yeung Kan Choi	„ 8
„ „ Tau	„ 8

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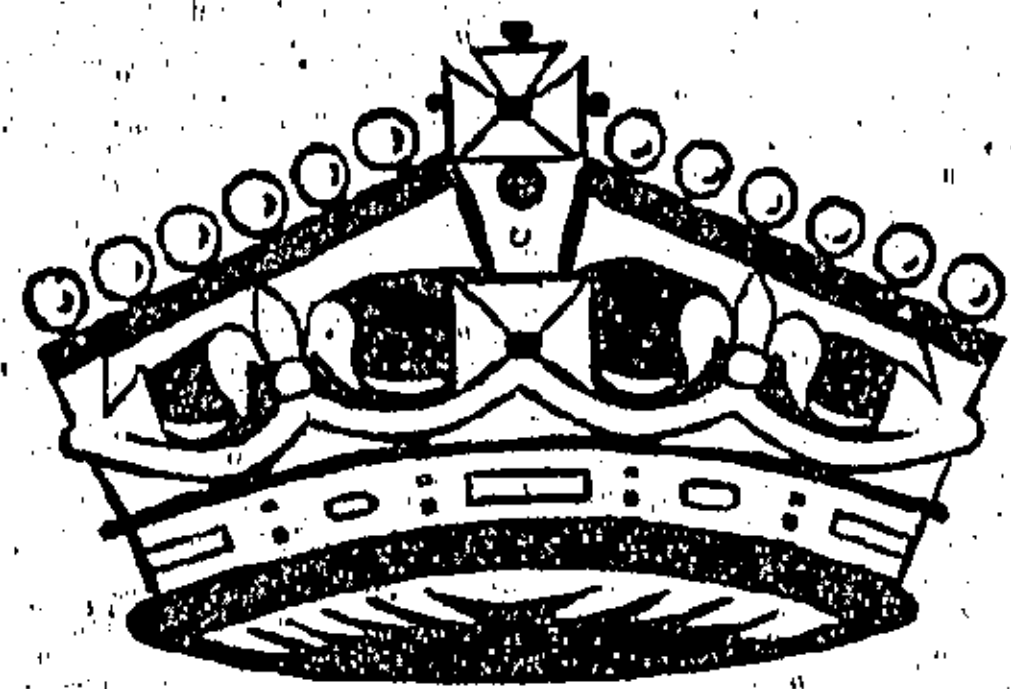
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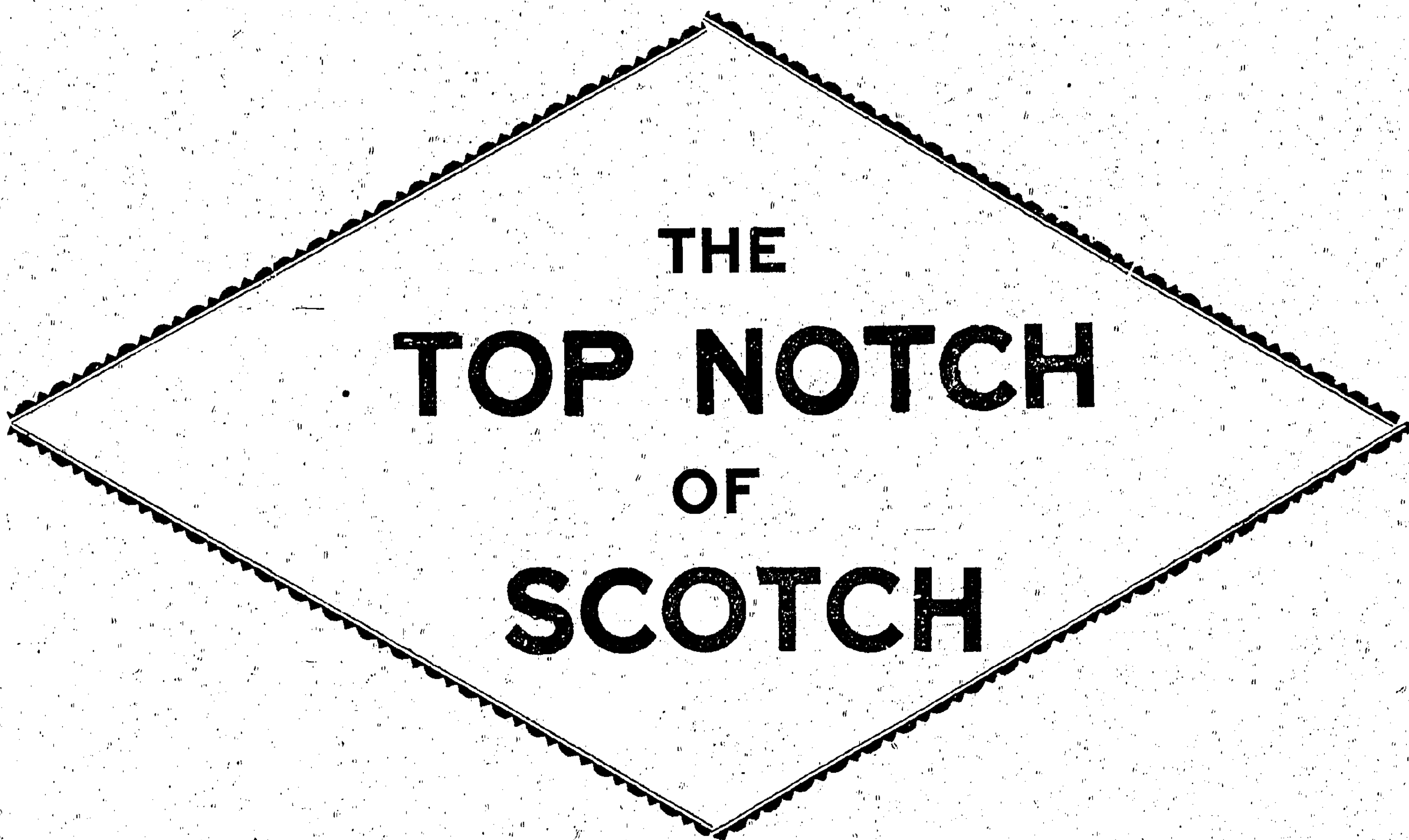
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“*King George & IV.*
Scotch Whisky”

The Distillers Company Ltd.
Edinburgh.



GUARANTEED BOTTLED BY
THE

DISTILLERS Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & Co., LTD.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800 b.	12,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct. 800
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	357 1/2 b.	10,000	\$50	5	350	Dec.	305	Oct. 357 1/2
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	\$15	5	145	May	133	Jan. 160
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$830	2,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct. \$830
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$235 b.	12,000	\$100	60	20	April	192 1/2	Jan. 235
Fire Insurances.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$150 a.	50,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct. 150
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$395 b.	8,000	\$250	60	395	Feb.	368	April 395
Shipping.								
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$64 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec. 61
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$29 a.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov. 29
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$23 a.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec. 24
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$77 a.	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept. 77
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$76 b.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept. 87 1/2
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$37 a.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov. 37
Refineries.								
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$111 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov. 111
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$19 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec. 19
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Administration, Ltd.	\$32 1/2 a.	1,000,000	\$1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec. 32 1/2
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3 1/4 b.	200,000	\$1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov. 31
Tonghai Mines Ltd.	\$27 1/2 b.	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov. 27 1/2
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.								
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$65 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov. 69
H'kong & W'poo D Co., Ltd.	\$57 sa. b.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct. 57
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$52 b.	55,700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec. 52
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$92 1/2 b.	66,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec. 92 1/2
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands	\$194	25,000	\$100	t.100	—	—	94	94
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$120	12,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec. 124
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$110	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov. 110
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$61	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov. 6 1/2
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$41	60,000	\$50	30	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb. 41
Shanghai Lands	\$107	78,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct. 107
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$68 1/2	12,500	\$100	all	73	June	66	Feb. 68 1/2
H'kong Central Estates	\$95	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	95	95
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$136 b.	20,000	\$50	all	138	July	125	May 136
H'kong Cotton Co.	\$61 b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	Mar.	7	June 6 1/2
Kung Yik	\$124 b.	75,000	\$10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar. 124
Laou Kung Mow	\$86 b.	8,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May 86
Shanghai Cottons	\$59 b.	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov. 82 1/2
Miscellaneous.								
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11 a.	50,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec. 11
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 a.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April 4
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$4 a.	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$7 1/2 a.	200,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov. 7 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$35 a.	40,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug. 36
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$5.40 a.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec. 5.40
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$42 a.	90,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov. 42
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$190 b.	5,000	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec. 190
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 b.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr. 26
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5.20 b.	325,000	\$10	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb. 5.20
Langkats	\$39 b.	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec. 40
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June 10
Do (New)	\$1	50,000	\$10	all	93	cts. Jan.	75	cts. Dec. \$1
Philippines Ld.	\$5	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$6	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—
Societes des Pulpes et Papier	\$20	20,000	\$5	all	500	June	4	Nov. 4
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$4	50,000	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan. 17
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$17	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec. 7
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 a.	2,100	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec. 6 1/2
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 a.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec. 29
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WRIGHT & HORNBY,

(Share and General Brokers.)

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON MAR. 5, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

MEETINGS. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated March 5, state:—
Our local market continues firm with a good general demand for shares, and a fair amount of business has been put through during the week.
Bar Silver is quoted at 23 1/8 per oz. ready.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/8 1/2 T.T.
Banks.—There have been sales of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks at \$800, closing firm with further buyers.
Marine Insurance.—Cantons have advanced to \$357 1/2, buyers. North Chinas continue in demand at Tls. 160. Unions changed hands at \$830, closing quiet with sellers. Yangtzes are now enquired for at \$235 ex. 75.
Fire Insurance.—China Fires are offering at \$150. Hongkong Fires are wanted at \$395.
Shipping.—China and Manilas are in demand at \$61. Douglases are now enquired for at \$235 ex. 75.
Lands.—There have been sales of Hongkong and Shanghai Lands at \$110, closing with sellers at \$22. Indo-Chinas are wanted at \$76, after sales at \$75, and \$77 cash and equivalent rates forward. Shell Transports are unchanged at \$78. Star Ferries are offering at \$37 with buyers to report.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are firm, with buyers at \$65 ex. div. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks can be sold at \$57 after sales. Shanghai Docks are steady at Tls. 52. Hongkew Wharves are wanted at Tls. 92 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars continue active, a fair business having been done from \$103 to \$111 cash and equivalent rates forward. Luzons have been booked at \$10, closing steady.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are steady at \$95. Hongkong Hotels were sold at \$120 ex the dividend of \$2 1/2. Hongkong Lands remain quiet but steady at \$110. Humphreys' Estates are offering at \$6 1/2 after sales. Kowloon Lands and West Points are unchanged and without business at \$41 and \$68 1/2 respectively. Shanghai Lands are wanted at Tls. 207.

Mining.—Raub changed hands at \$3.20, closing with further buyers. Kailans are firm at \$32 1/2. Tronohs have been booked at \$26 1/2, 25/8 and 27/8, closing with buyers at the latter rate. Langkats are quoted at Tls. 30 buyers in the North.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons can be placed at \$6 1/2. Ewoes are quoted Tls. 130 buyers, Internationals Tls. 80 buyers, Kung Yik Tls. 124 buyers, Laou Kung Mow Tls. 86 buyers, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 89 1/2 buyers and Soey Cheos Tls. 37 1/2 buyers.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of China Borneos at \$10 1/2 after sales at \$11. China Providents at \$7 1/4 ex dividend of 70 cents. Hongkong-Electrics at \$42, Hongkong Ice at \$190, Ropes at \$20, Low Level Trams at \$5.15 and A. S. Watsons at \$89. There are sellers of China Light and Powers at \$4, Dairy Farms at \$35, Green Island Cements at \$5.40, Peak Trams (old) at \$1 1/2, Steam Laundries at \$4, Union Waterboats at \$17 1/2, A. S. Watsons at \$7, and Wm. Powells at \$6 1/2.

NOTICES.

P. & A. TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS		
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